BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
S. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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" " " " " 6 00
Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive one copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can remain under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1861. { NO. 7.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM B. GART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. He will furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec 20, 1860. 17-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 3, 1860.—158&29.

STOKELEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKELEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Nov 29th, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
Has on hand a stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
Nov 25, 1859.

L. E. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Front and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
Nov 21, 1860. 40-tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 20th, 1859. 1y

JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JAS. DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Feb 7th, 1859. 6-tf

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Surgery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 16, 1860. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. R. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
R. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Jno. McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
A. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
A. Nash, " " " " " Salem, do.
Jno. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
Oct 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
Manufacture BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; Steam Engines and Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural Work; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Gearing generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
Oct 10, 1859. 11-1y

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of this State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1861.
JAS. GARRISON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 25 inches high is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs. He is spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro is purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
June 27th, 1861 G. W. MOORE 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between the thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high, yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage and piazza above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, carriage and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The lot possesses many advantages for a physician or a lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. Loudon, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding MARE AND HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND ASH SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp land is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING house, nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a never failing Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 3 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 10, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C., IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—All LUMBER painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and hope by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bridgers, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859 2-tf

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Evan L. Miller, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DANIEL ROBINSON, Adm'r.
Sept. 11. 3-61-w*

NOTICE
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Moses T. Bordeaux deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DANIEL J. BORDEAUX, Administrator.
Sept. 10th, 1861 3-6t

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

The Census of England.

On the 8th of April last the decennial census of Great Britain was taken; 31,000 census takers were employed, and the whole work was performed in one day. The returns for England are already published. They show a considerable increase in population, and yet since 1811 the rate of increase has been steadily decreasing. At this rate, in a hundred years more the population of England will become stationary at about the figure of forty millions of people. The following table shows the actual increase since 1811, and the decennial rate of increase per cent:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1811	10,454,529		
1821	12,172,644	1,718,135	16
1831	14,051,986	1,879,322	15
1841	16,035,198	1,983,212	14
1851	18,0 4,170	2,918,972	13
1861	20,223,746	2,169,576	12

The falling off in the rate of increase is not to be attributed to increased death rates, for it is certain that the average duration of life in the chief districts of both town and country has, through sanitary improvements, been considerably increased.
The population of the city of London, on the contrary, shows a very large increase; indeed, the increase for the last ten years has been no less than 440,798, or about 19 per cent. on the population in 1851. It is not a little singular to note that the tendency in the Eastern States of this country, as well as in England, is to mass the population in the cities. London, which had but one-eighth of the population in England in 1851, has more than one-fifth of the increase for the last ten years, and now contains considerably more than one-seventh of the population of the kingdom.—The actual increase of the population of this, the largest city in the world, is so remarkable that we give it in detail:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1801	958,853		
1811	1,138,815	179,923	19
1821	1,378,947	249,132	20
1831	1,654,794	276,047	20
1841	1,984,417	329,423	20
1851	2,362,236	377,879	19
1861	2,803,034	440,798	19

Of the 37 metropolitan districts into which London is divided, 10 have actually decreased in population, the decrease in the city of London being no less than 10,382 inhabitants. In the most of the other central districts the population of London like that of Philadelphia, does not pile up in masses; it spreads out over the country. This is specially shown by the number of inhabited houses, which has increased almost in the precise ratio of the increase of population:

Year.	Population	Inhabited houses.	Persons to a house.
1851	2,362,236	305,908	220,705 7. 305,998
1861	2,803,034	362,890	262,804 7. 362,690

In fact, the number of houses has increased rather more rapidly than the population. While the average number of persons to a house throughout England and Wales is 5.4, in London it is no more than 7.4. In N. York, on the contrary, the number of persons to a house is two or three times the average throughout the country.—*New York Tribune.*

For the Journal.

Hyde and Beaufort Counties.

Having just made a visit to these counties I am able to say that the citizens there are thoroughly aroused, united, and determined to resist unto death. There are about two thousand Northerners already at Hatteras, and if the late storm damaged them, it was not known when I left. The people there have stood their ground valiantly since the invasion, and all hands are anxious and ready to drive the invaders from our soil. With the exception of Hatteras—a place so isolated and composed of such inhabitants that it has hardly ever been considered a part of North Carolina—none of the pepple of Hyde proper have ever thought of submitting or taking the oath. Ropes are ready for the neck of the traitor Taylor, and the chief actors in the late Military Board would find it too hot there for their comfort should they attempt a visit in that quarter. Much indignation is felt towards the conduct of those citizens of Newbern and other places, who have seemed to take pleasure in circulating reports derogatory to the loyalty of the citizens of Washington and of the counties of Beaufort and Hyde. If such unfriendly neighbors had given a more incredulous ear to these unfounded rumors, and given a little more time in efforts to arrest stampedes from their own localities, it would have added more to the reputation of Newbern and other places, shown more of that kindness which should knit us all together in these perilous times, and added more to the fame of our good old State. The fact is, there is not a more patriotic town in the whole South than Washington, not a more loyal people anywhere than those of Beaufort county. She has already in the field near on to a thousand men, and several more companies are forming. In proportion to her population what county has done so well as this? If Hyde failed to do her duty before the fall of Hatteras, she is now up and doing, and ready to do her full share of fighting.

Not only are the men in these counties at their posts, determined never to submit, but the women too have remained at home in these exciting times, and are ready also to fight if necessary. It is a noble spectacle to see and hear them, and to see evidences of their determination, especially the old women, to remain at their own homes and fight to the last extremity before yielding.

As to the ladies of Beaufort county, they are neglecting their own private interests, and giving their time, their hearts, and their means, to the cause, in every appropriate way. Almost constantly have they been, and are now, at work for the soldiers, and sending off nearly every week whole wagon loads of winter clothing, blankets, &c. If other counties would do as well in furnishing such necessary articles for the army, the government would hardly be called on at all to clothe the soldiers and keep them warm at night when the winter comes.

The ladies of Washington give every attention to the soldiers now encamped there. They have organized themselves into a Ladies' Relief Society, established and equipped hospitals for the sick soldiers, supply them with all those little refreshments and comforts that the sick man far from home knows so well how to relish, and actually go themselves daily to the hospitals and nurse the poor sick soldier. Thus, as the war progresses, is proof added to proof, that we now have in active service another generation of Spartan women, whose ranks are filled with whole legions of Florence Nightingales.

Our brave Major, E. D. Hall, who is at the head of the military forces in Hyde, is winning golden opinions from all, and adding much to his reputation. He enjoys the entire confidence of the men under him, as well as that of the public. If his burning desire for a fight should be gratified, he will no doubt give a good account of himself. A CITIZEN OF NEW HANOVER.
October 2d, 1861.

For the Journal.

A Card.

Many of your readers, I have no doubt, have heard of or seen an article in a late number of the State Journal, over the signature of J. P. Jones, Lieut. Col. of the 5th N. C. State Troops, which purports to have for its object the vindication of the reputation of that regiment, which, as the writer alleges, has been more than compromised by the remarks of the Editors calling attention to an advertisement of mine in relation to volunteers.

I confess that when the cause of the South is in jeopardy, her sons might be better employed than in quarrelling among themselves. It would be much more becoming the times and the crisis that our belligerent propensities should be early and promptly directed against the common enemy than against each other. All true patriots, I regret to say, can in our day have abundant opportunities to signalize their valor upon the battle field, without having recourse to unseemly criminations which can only weaken ourselves and render the parties thereto ridiculous in the eyes of the public. Without arrogating to myself more than an ordinary share of patriotism, I can, from the heart, say, that I would rather, under obloquy and misrepresentation, co-operate with the meanest and poorest of my fellow-citizens, in any measure which had for its object the independence of our beloved country, than earn or wear the laurels of a Beauregard, when procured at the expense of laying even a straw in the way of any patriotic effort. *Envy can never find a resting place in the heart of the true patriot.*

I have nothing to say in reference to the paragraph which unfortunately has provoked the ire of my good friend Col. Jones, and seems also to have destroyed his *memory*. It is not mine. I neither worded, dictated, nor penned it. It was simply a kind compliment paid to myself by the Editors, with the sole object in view of calling the attention of the young men of Morth Carolina to my advertisement for volunteers. But, after all, what if that paragraph, with the exception of some rhetorical flourishes, should prove substantially true, in every particular? What if Col. Jones himself should be cited to prove its truth by his own language, before the sight of the cupola of the White House had succeeded in destroying his memory of events? Phillip of Macedonia fasting, —— and Phillip after dinner, were two different persons.

In writing to the Adjutant General of this State, immediately after the battle, Col. Jones, in speaking of the Chaplain, says: "Mr. S. would be a valuable acquisition to any regiment. For his daring and cool bravery, and efficient services on the 21st ult., *he cannot have too much praise. I, who had no other support, cannot too highly appreciate his services.*" Now, it is to get my friends and the public generally to suspend their judgment upon the merits of the whole matter, until such time as I shall be able to hear from Gen. Longstreet, Col. Riddick, and other gentlemen who were witnesses to my own and Col. Jones' conduct on Manassas, that I write this card. Some letters which these gentlemen have already written will appear shortly, but I hope to be able very soon to supply others which will be more definite in their information. I am as desirous as my friend Col. Jones can possibly be, to vindicate and maintain the truth of history, and for this purpose no effort on my part shall be wanting. Indeed, I am very certain, before we are both through with this matter, he will give me as great credit for my diligence in this respect as he has already been pleased to give me on the battle field, for "*carrying his orders.*" It would greatly facilitate my labors, however, if Col. Jones would point a single person to whom I carried his orders on that day. I received a good many from him mediately, but they remained with myself or were communicated to others in the execution of them.

Trusting, then, that this whole matter for the present will lie "*sub judice*" in the public mind, I remain, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SINCLAIR.

Meeting in Goldsboro.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Wayne county, held at the Court House in Goldsboro' on the 30th day of September, 1861:

On motion, Jesse J. Baker was called to the Chair and S. H. Denmark appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint Delegates to a District Convention to be held in Goldsboro' on the 1st of October.

On motion, the following gentlemen are appointed by the Chairman as a Committee on Resolutions, viz: W. C. Bryan, G. C. Moses, R. Edmundson, Everitt Smith and Benj. Aycock.

The Committee made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been suggested by various counties of our Congressional District, that a Convention should be held in Goldsboro', on the 1st of October, to nominate a candidate for Congress:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve of the recommendation of the said counties, to hold a Convention in Goldsboro on the 1st day of October, for the purpose of nominating some one to represent us of the 3d District in the Confederate Congress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, our former Representative under the old Government, by his former course while serving is entitled to our fullest confidence as a gentleman, a politician and a patriot; and that he will prove himself in war, as in peace, the devoted, unflinching, self-sacrificing friend of the State and Country.

3. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of said Convention, our countyman, E. A. Thompson, esq.,—a gentleman worthy of their confidence, having proved himself by his whole past life as the devoted friend of his country, the South, and especially of the doctrine of States Rights, States Sovereignty and State Equality, for which, the Confederate States are now contending.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of the meeting appoint three delegates from each Captain's District of this County to attend said Convention and that all other citizens of the County be invited to attend as Delegates.

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Goldsboro' Tribune and that the State Journal and Wilmington Journal be requested to copy.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:

Goldsboro'.—J. C. Slocumb, R. Edmundson and Dr. J. W. Davis.

New Hope.—John Wooten, L. Whitfield, and W. C. Bryan.

Saulston.—John R. Smith, John Coley, and Wm. Lewis.

Davis'.—W. P. Peacock, W. J. Exum, and Henry Martin.

Nahunta.—Col. Wm. Hooks, Benj. Aycock, and Wm. H. Aycock.

Pikeville.—W. A. J. Peacock, Hardy Yelverton, and J. Hooks.

Black Creek.—Dr. A. G. Brooks, Robert Cox, and B. Barnes.

Fork.—Dr. Jethro Murphy, E. R. Cox, and M. K. Crawford.

X Roads.—D. H. Bridgers, J. R. Hood, and Dr. Daniel E. Smith.

Buck Swamp.—C. J. McCullen, K. Britt, and E. Smith.

Indian Springs.—Samuel Loftin, J. F. Kornegay, and Wm. Carraway.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Goldsboro' Delegation.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary—the meeting then adjourned.
J. J. BAKER, Chm'n.
S. H. DENMARK, Sec'y.

Meeting in Sampson.

At a meeting held September 28th, in Clinton, Sampson Co., Dr. Thos. Bunting being called to the chair, he briefly stated the object of the meeting. It was then moved by Thos. H. Holmes, that 36 delegates be appointed to represent this county in a Convention to be held in Goldsboro', on Tuesday next, to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of our Southern Confederacy, and also one Elector for said District, in the next election for President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, said delegates to consist of three from each district in the county.

On motion of Isham Royal, 12 were added for the county at large: Clinton, R C Holmes, R A Moseley, W C Draughorn; Little Coharie, Thos Ballard, O P White, J W Matthews; Honeycutt, Jos Herring, J Newman, B H Crumple; Piney Grove, Amos Royal, J H Dardan, Jno A Oats; Hall's, G N Hobbs, M J Faison, H H Cobb; McDaniel's, Lott Rich, Sr, W J Hobbs, J C Wright; Lisbon, A M Blackburn, R C Herring, Jas P Treadwell; Taylor's Bridge, David S Matthews, P Murphy, A C Johnson; Turkey, Isham Royal, Curtis Thompson, J R Morrisey; Dismal, J R Maxwell, Rob't Williams, B Jackson; Westbrook's, D Bizzell, H H Hodges, W J C Monk; Mingo, J Lassiter, J O Draughon, S D Jackson. For County at Large: Thos H Holmes, A A McKoy, Geo W Draughon, Thos J Faison, J M Moseley, A B Cheshnutt, E F Shaw, Dr Henry Faison, Hardy Spell, Dr C J Murphy, J H Turlington, E B Owen. On motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Isham Royal, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Goldsboro' Tribune, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer for publication. On motion of S C Holmes, the meeting adjourned.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

The Next Great Battle.

The next great battle between the armies on the Potomac is not lightly estimated by the Northern press. The N. Y. Herald says of it:

A terrible battle is at hand between the 400,000 troops on the banks of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington—200,000 on either side—a battle which will be greater than that of Waterloo, and will probably be decisive against the party which loses it. The mighty results depending on it involve the destiny of the people of this continent, and perhaps of modern civilization. If there should be a partial defeat of the Federal army, let the abolition leaders who instigated the rebellion and the war—Phillips, Garrison, Greeley, Beecher, Cheever, Tappan, Jay and their associates—look out for another country, as this will be too hot to hold them. If there should be a total defeat of the Federal army, together with the capture of Washington, let the anti-slavery demagogues who, for the last thirty years, have been stirring up the embers of strife which resulted in the Southern revolt look out as fast as they can for some asylum beyond the limits of the American continent, for this is the only way in which they can consult the safety of their imperilled necks.

A Treacherous Foe.

The Woodville (Miss.) Republican has a correspondent with Gen. McCulloch's army who was in the battle of Oak Hill, and from whose last letter we extract the following:

I desire to mention, in this postscript, one fact connected with the operations of the enemy that ought to stamp them, not only with infamy, but cowardice, and cover the name of Gen. Lyon, Gen. Seigel, Col. Totten, and Capt. Sturges of the U. S. Dragoons, with everlasting infamy. Throughout all the battle they displayed no colors over any position that they held; in no line of battle formed, in no line of march did the perfidious wretches ever unfurl their much-loved "Stars and Stripes," while, in every regiment and on every part of the battle-field waved Confederate flags. Not once did the cowards fling to the breeze a banner that would indicate their nationality, but on the contrary, deceived us by hoisting, on one or two occasions, when we pressed them close, a Confederate flag they had found in Churchill's deserted camp. They also, on every occasion, as we approached them, cried "don't fire, we are friends!" This they did as our regiment first advanced, and then, as soon as our men threw up their pieces, perfidiously fired into us. They also had got hold of our badge—a red one on the left shoulder; they also passed our men several times to gain a new position, crying "hurrah for Jeff. Davis." This was remarked all over the field, and if they had not done it, but few would have escaped being prisoners. This is opposed to all rules of civilized warfare, and worthy only of the blackness of Abolition hearts; and Gen. Lyon richly deserved the death he met, and his men the unburied fate that leaves them rotting on many hills.

STRAYED OFF.
FROM the Subscriber on Sunday, the 15th inst., A HORSE MULE, sorrel color; main and tail some color, partly shaved off. He is a little above the common size. A liberal reward will be given to any one delivering him to me, or giving me some information so that I can get him again.
Address, SAMUEL SOUTHERLIN,
Duplin Roads, N. C.
Oct. 2, 6-3t*

The Position of the Armies and the Defences of Washington.

A Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati "Gazette," who appears to be an intelligent witness, gives the following description of the position occupied by the two armies at Washington:

Our pickets extend in an irregular line from a short distance below Alexandria to the vicinity of Lewinsville, about four miles back of the Chain Bridge. The distance between the extreme ends, following the lines, is, I should say, from fifteen to sixteen miles. In a direct course it would be three or four miles shorter. At no point do they reach over five miles from the river.—Those who have observed the shape of the Potomac will notice that from Mount Vernon (eight miles below Alexandria,) to Great Falls, (about the same distance above Chain Bridge,) it forms almost a half circle, Washington being on the outside, and the Virginia shore on the inside of the same. We occupy only the portion of this half circle above described, the Confederate lines diverging into the river above and below, thus inclosing us in this crescent, within a space of say twelve miles in length, and from three to five in width. The only recent changes of importance, in the picket lines, have been in our advance across Chain Bridge, and the extension of our pickets a little up the river on that side, and four miles west to near Lewinsville.—Previous to that, their pickets came in to the brow of the hill overlooking the bridge.

From this point up we occupy only the Maryland side of the river, the right flank of our main body, consisting of General Banks' column, now resting near Poolsville, some twenty-five miles up, and facing the left flank of the enemy at Leesburg, on the opposite side of the river. Thus the two armies may be said to be standing face to face—ours not yet ready to move, and theirs apparently prepared to dispute our advance with the first step forward we make.

The reader should also bear in mind that the whole Virginia side of the Potomac in this region is of a very rough and almost mountainous character, and is mostly covered with a dense growth of small timber, thickets and under-brush. The roads into the interior, at least so far as I have any knowledge, form a gradually ascending grade over steep and heavy hills, covered with this species of timber, a comparatively small portion of the land only being cleared and in cultivation. From Alexandria to Georgetown, inclusive, nearly all the roads leading out terminate at or before reaching the Leesburg turnpike, which, as will be seen, runs parallel with the river, within a few miles of it, and all that is valuable of it now held by the enemy. From thence on they diminish in number, gradually centering toward Fairfax and Manassas, and enabling the enemy to concentrate as he falls back, should he be compelled to do so. His lines now cross all these roads, at no point over five miles from the river, with, as above stated, all that is important of the Leesburg turnpike—the only road of any size or length running parallel with the river—just in the rear, and affording him the greatest facilities in shifting his forces from one point to another. To attempt to cut other roads through such a country would be a work of the greatest difficulty, if not impossibility, and could be easily met and thwarted by the enemy. From this description, the reader may form an idea of the obstacle that we have to overcome, if the enemy choose to hold their present position, which seems to be their purpose.

And now as to our position and defences.

Proceeding to the Chain Bridge—three miles above Georgetown—we find an earthwork planted immediately facing the end of the bridge on this side, and within twenty feet of it. Its guns, not yet mounted, will sweep the bridge. At the entrance of each footpath also stands a small howitzer for throwing grape, canister, or anything else you have a mind to put in them, and one discharge from them would make quick work with all the foot passengers that might attempt that mode of "crossing the Potomac." On the bluff just back is another entrenchment, and half a mile further up and back on the summit of the hill is another, each with several guns mounted. No force could possibly approach the bridge from the other side without being instantly cut to pieces.

The Virginia side here, and, in fact, all the way from Georgetown, and as far up as you can see, consists of a high and rocky bluff, and rising almost perpendicular from the water's edge, covered with trees and thickets, and terminating in hills of the same character and almost as steep. The river narrows very rapidly above Washington, and here I was surprised to find it only from thirty to forty feet wide, but very deep and rapid.

Crossing over the road winds up to the right through a long, steep hill. On the top of this hill, and on another a half a mile over to the left, fortifications have been erected, and in a space of time marvelously short, having been commenced only a week ago, and now being in a state of defence and nearly finished. The former commands the road (which continues on parallel with the river), and open country adjoining it for, say a mile and a half, or as far as visible. This is the only road that comes into the bridge. Back of it and in the down river direction from the forts, there is but a small open space, which is enclosed by the dense forest common to the whole country.—Our pickets go out this road about four miles towards Lewinsville. South and west of this village a few miles, are Falls Church and Vienna, one on and the other near the Leesburg turnpike, which, as before alluded to, is all in possession of the enemy, excepting only the southern end from Baily's Cross Roads to Alexandria, which is of no consequence.

I could learn of no road by which the fortifications below could be reached from Chain Bridge within our picket lines, so to do this it is necessary to re-cross, come back to Georgetown and go over on the Ferry. After leaving the Ferry you pass by Fort Corcoran and others, finished and in process of erection, and two miles straight out on this road brings you to Bali's Cross Roads, which is within half or three quarters of a mile of our outside line of pickets, and as far as you are allowed to go.—A few rods below this a very good view of Munson's Hill (three miles distant) can be had with glasses.

Taking the cross road south from here, a mile and a half brings you into the road leading to Fairfax by way of Bailey's Cross Roads, this end of which terminates at Long Bridge. From the roof of a house here you have a much better view of Munson's Hill, about the same distance as before. This hill is the highest point of land visible, and the new rebel fortification on it commands the country for miles to the east, south and west. It is about equi distant from Georgetown Ferry and Long Bridge—five miles. With, perhaps, one exception, our nearest fortification is about three miles from it; the exceptional one, which we are now throwing up with the utmost expedition, being on a high eminence—almost as high as the hill itself—almost due south of it, and probably two and three quarter miles off. It is being built long and narrow, so that the shell from the hill would have to be thrown with great precision to fall into it. It is a flank work on the Munson's Hill fortifications, and seems to be designed for the special benefit of the latter.

As persons are not allowed to go out the Fairfax roads beyond Arlington Mills, except on foot, I found it necessary in order to reach Bailey's Cross Roads, and as the most conven

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

THIS DISTRICT.—We take it for granted that it is the wish of all citizens of this district, whatever their former political classification may have been, to avoid any division in regard to the elections to take place on the first Wednesday in next month. We may also be permitted to assume two other things in connection therewith—first:—that one of the Senators having been chosen from New Hanover County in the person of Mr. Davis, no claims will be urged in favour of selecting a member of the House of Representatives from the same county at this time; and second:—that as the choice for Senator has fallen upon a member of the former opposition party in this State, and of the party in a decided minority in this section, therefore by consent the choice for member of the House should be conceded to the Democratic party, to be made out of its own members, or at least out of those who were members of the Democratic organization, while it was deemed necessary to draw the lines of party discipline.

As for elector, it is proper to remark that, so far as we can learn, the position will be strictly one conveying a personal compliment to the person called to occupy it, not an office conferring any powers or requiring the discharge of any duties. Whatever under other circumstances we might urge as a reason or as reasons for preferring some other person, under certain contingencies, to Mr. Stephens, we feel assured that Davis *and* Stephens will be the choice of the great majority of the people of the Confederate States. This being the fact and it being very desirable that this choice should be perfectly unanimous, we therefore feel assured that it *will be* made unanimous. We trust that it may be so in the fullest sense, and withdrew all opposition.

This being the fact, we must suppose that the choice of elector being a mere personal compliment, can be the more readily disposed of.

We have published all communications or suggestions of names that have been made to us in reference to Congressmen and elector. So far, no name has been proposed, in any communication to this paper, for the office of Congressman, save that of T. D. McDowell, nor for elector, save those of Wm. McL. McKoy, Wm. H. Haigh and J. G. Shepherd, Esqs. The first gentleman of Bladen—the three last named of Cumberland. After the 20th day of this month we will publish no communications bringing forward names as candidates, save as advertisements. Of course all authoritative announcement of candidates must at any time be paid for as advertisements.

By the 20th or very soon after, we trust that things may have become so far understood as to enable us to publish an electoral ticket for the State, an also to announce with the authority of common consent, a candidate for Congress from this district.

AMONG THE queer things that we meet with now and then, we may notice a question addressed by "A citizen" to the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, together with the editor's answer thereto.

The question consists of two clauses, as follows:

"Has the Legislature in extra session, a right to elect Senators to Congress? and if it has not the right, can an act of the Confederate Congress give it this right?

These two questions or clauses of one question, are answered distinctly in the negative by the Standard.

Now the real question is whether the machinery of the permanent government shall be started at all under the constitution, for it is app rent that provisional expedients have had to be adopted in order to effect the preliminary steps. The provisional constitution will be in operation for one year after its adoption by the organization of the original confederacy, and until the expiration of that year the permanent constitution will not have any power or effect, yet on the first Wednesday of next month electors of President and Vice President and members of the House of Representatives will certainly be chosen, on a day fixed, not by the permanent Congress but by the provisional Congress, under the provisional constitution under which we are now living, which, in regard to the election of Senators contains neither restriction nor provision, inasmuch as the provisional government *has no Senate*. All the elections are anticipatory and none of them made at the time or in the manner prescribed by the Congress under the permanent constitution, since there is yet no such Congress to prescribe such time or manner. Neither is there any such Congress to determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice President or the day on which they shall give their votes. All these matters have been regulated by the Provisional Congress as nearly in conformity to the requirements of the the permanent constitution as the nature of things would or could admit. It is folly to talk about the violation of the provisions of a constitution not yet in operation; if the election of Senators be invalid, the whole affair is invalid and the idea of organizing the permanent government impossible.

POOR FREMONT is unhappy. He is at least a humbug, but dog ought not to eat dog, and surely it is something of a doggish business when Frank P. Blair, Jr., turns upon Fremont, and by means of old F. P. Blair, Montgomery Blair, and all the other members of that mean and traitorous family, contrives to stab the "Path-finder" at a time when he is hard enough pushed to find a path out of his existing difficulties.

Fremont is deposed—John Charles has fallen. He has failed, and his head must be the sacrifice, the jackals and hyenas will worry him, and the unclean birds will come in for the unclean pickings, not having the fear of Jesse before their eyes.

McClellan is rendered more cautious by the fate of his predecessors. He is a short man already, and cannot afford to be abreviated by the length of his head, therefore does he avoid the encounter with the Confederates. He is trusting to General Winter to operate against our insufficiently protected forces. Well, the stocks of goods at the South are not very full, but of the stock of every household the army is getting a full share, and our brave men will weather this winter pretty fairly and without serious suffering, even if they do not go into winter quarters in Washington or Baltimore or both.

In connection with this matter of winter clothing for the army, we would refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Devereux, Assistant Quarter Master, Raleigh, as also to the following from the Raleigh Standard:

WINTER CLOTHING FOR SOLDIERS.—We are authorized by the Quartermaster at Raleigh (says the Raleigh Standard) to state that the department will receive and pay for all cloth suitable for men's winter wear in the field. Also, blankets. This is a good opening for persons in the various Counties to collect cloth and blankets, and send them to the Quartermaster. They will thus engage in a patriotic work, for which they will no doubt be fairly paid. But persons sending these things should mark their names and the contents of each box plainly on each box, as the articles must be received before paid for.

IT WILL be seen that Major Kenan has accepted the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Convention for the third district which met in Goldsboro' on the 1st. We need not say that the nomination is a good one, as all acquainted with Maj. Kenan's character and ability will readily admit.

WE ARE PLEASED to learn that Dr. WM. D. SOMERS of the Lillington Rifle Guards, Company C, first regiment N. C. State Troops, and Surgeon of that company, has received a commission from President Davis as an Assistant Surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and has been ordered to report for duty at the White Sulphur Springs.

This is an appointment eminently "fit to be made," and one that will give satisfaction to the many friends of the worthy appointee.

WE LIKE much the proclamation issued by His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina dated on the 3rd instant, and prohibiting the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, lindseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The object of this is to strike at speculators and monopolists. The kind of speculators and monopolists at whom it will strike mainly and most directly, will be men who operate by travelling through the country towns and buying up the stocks at high prices, with the view of selling them at extortionate ones as soon as they and their confederates have obtained a monopoly. The head-quarters of this movement appears to have been and still to be at Richmond; although we do not suppose that it is confined to Richmond, still Richmond and Petersburg have been the main centres from which the thing has gone abroad throughout this State. As an instance, we have been told by a gentleman, a druggist in this place, that over and again these people or their agents, just arrived at the hotel, would come into his store and enquire for some leading drug or chemical, asking if he had any—Yes.—How do you sell it? At such a price. I'll take all you have; how much have you got? Not enough to sell to you, significantly answered, generally ended the colloquy.

In hundred of neighbourhoods the existing stocks of goods were ample to have met the wants of the community without any scarcity, and the people would willingly have paid a liberal advance to the holders of shoes, shirtings, blankets and such like. But along comes the agent of some monopolizing combination, and buys up everything at once, and then, if these things even come back to that neighbourhood it will be at one hundred per cent. upon the price which the speculator paid to the local dealer.

We only fear that the proclamation is a little too late to be as valuable as it would have been before the operations of these monopolists had already stripped so many of our towns and villages of goods to concentrate them in their own hands, for sale at their own prices.

NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.—The regiment of North Carolina Cavalry stationed at "Camp Beauregard" in Warren county, has received marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war in Virginia to-morrow. They are a noble body of men, splendidly mounted and equipped, and no doubt well drilled. They will make their mark—sure.

There are indications that point to sharp work on the main line of the Potomac in the course of the next ten days. The ball has indeed commenced rolling along the Northern coasts of our own State. We have an instalment of stirring news from that quarter to-day, and may venture to predict that there is more coming, wherein our North Carolina boys of the 8th Regiment, will have a chance to show their hands, and assist in another Hatteras disaster—the disaster, this time, being to the enemy.

Chicamacomico Beach, or Banks, is an extension of Hatteras banks, only separated by Oregon Inlet, we suppose. The north end of Chicamacomico beach is terminated on the coast survey map by Loggerhead Inlet, immediately north of which is New Inlet, now about closed. The beach cannot be much more than twenty miles long.

WE HAVE been kindly shown a private letter dated on the 2nd instant, from an officer of the 8th regiment N. C. State Troops, now stationed at Camp Raleigh, Roanoke Island, from which we make the following extract:—

"We had quite an excitement yesterday evening and last night in our camp, caused by the following circumstances: We received information that the Yankees were landing some fifteen miles below this island, whereupon Col. Wright of the Georgia regiment, now in command of this island, (encamped some half mile above us) got ready some three or four gun boats, with some three hundred men, and hurried down to meet them. Some two hours after Col. Wright's gun boats passed our encampment down the Sound, the engagement commenced. Some twenty-one rounds were fired on both sides, when the Yankees surrendered. The capture amounts to the Steamer Fanny of New York, with 8 officers, 41 privates, 2 rifle cannon, 1 field piece, tents, blankets, shoes, and a quantity of bacon, flour, and other stores, so that the ball has now commenced to roll, and we are all glad of it as we have no desire to remain inactive here all the time."

We further learn, that important matters are supposed to be on foot, but what they are, or how it is proposed to carry them out, we do not feel at liberty to say. We dislike to complain of our cotemporaries, and we are sticklers for the freedom of the press, but such freedom, like all other freedom, ought to be so used as not to be abused, and we must confess that the perfect looseness with which our Norfolk and Petersburg cotemporaries publish communications, not only of what has been done, but also of what is proposed to be done by our forces, strikes us as being highly objectionable, under existing circumstances. A proper reticence is absolutely demanded and ought to be practised by all conductors of newspapers. Now in regard to matters and things on the sounds, we have been for several days acquainted with some contemplated movements, but we have not felt at liberty to give publicity to anything foreshadowing the plans of our forces, when such might by any possibility interfere with their success.

LAST EVENING a meeting was held at the Court House to take measures to have the Town represented in the Industrial Fair and Business Convention to be held next week at Macon, Ga.

Much good may be effected by these meetings if they contain a full and fair representation of the interests and classes invited to be present. We must manufacture or suffer severely. It is our only chance for substantial relief during war, or real independence during peace. Our stocks of candles, and other materials for making light, cotton and woolen goods, soap, starch, oil, refined sugars, iron, shoes and other necessary articles are getting short, and can only be replenished by our going to work and making them for ourselves. We have the materials. We have the Atlantic Ocean to get salt out of, and that is the basis of bleaching chemicals. By a proper consultation and exchange of ideas at Macon, people may find out where needed components may be obtained, or articles of produce may be sold.

There will be a mammoth World's Fair held in London, next year. Entering the diplomatic family of nations, (for we will be recognized by that time,) it is proper that we should show to our new associates what our productions are—that we should bring these productions to the notice of Europe especially, with which we seek to establish a direct trade, and that we should also arrange some system of exchange and credits by which to conduct such trade.

We would call the attention of our railroad authorities to the propriety of carrying delegates and specimens of goods to and from Macon on favourable terms, if, indeed, any charge is made.—*Daily Journal, 8th inst.*

List of Delegates.

Dr. T. C. Worth, the chairman of the meeting held in the Court House on Monday night last, has appointed the following delegates to the Convention to be held in Macon, Georgia, commencing with Monday of next week:—

Thos D. Walker, O. G. Parsley, Henry Nutt, Alfred Martin, Stephen Jewett, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Walker Meares, Col. John McRae, W. A. Wright, John Dawson, A. E. Hall, George Myers, S. B. Kahnweiler, J. H. Flanner, J. G. Burr, Edward Kidder, P. K. Dickinson, M. Newbolt, H. B. Ellers, J. H. Chadbourn, Geo. Harriss, George Darby, C. S. Van Amringe, M. McInnis, W. H. McRary, B. F. Mitchell, T. C. Miller, E. Murray, B. F. Grady, and L. A. Hart.

Hucksters and Forestallers.

—We think there used to be some ancient laws enacted restraint of the classes of people designated as above.—We rather think that a necessity may arise for a revival some municipal regulations upon that subject. The price of provisions is high enough, in all conscience, at first hands, and every dollar's worth can find a ready sale in market to actual customers, without the intervention of third parties. If A, with a family, has been in the habit of going to market at six o'clock in the morning, but when he goes there now, finds that everything has been bought up and only to be got at an enhanced cost, at second-hand, A will, of course, feel that the interposition of the third party is at the best impertinent and unnecessary. It, besides, he finds that the forestaller has gone beyond the limits of town, to intercept articles, on their way to market, that he may thus levy tribute on them, he will feel the thing to be still more unnecessary and unjust. Mr. Huckstur is an unnecessary officer—one that can be disposed with, one that ought not to be encouraged, and will not be permitted. We know cases wherein this thing has worked a serious injury, and has risen to the dimensions of a grievance.

Our legal friends are not doing much about now, we think. Will not some of them employ his leisure in hunting us up, from the stores of his memory, or the resources of his library, a good, stout and practical law to be enacted for the purpose of stopping the objectionable practices to which we have referred.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The course of our worthy President, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Vice President, A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and of the Hon. Thomas D. McDowell, of Bladen, meets the entire approbation of the voters of this County, and whilst we hold ourselves in readiness to cast our suffrages for them, we would be pleased to vote for our townsman, William H. Haigh, Esq., for Elector of this the 4th Congressional District. CUMBERLAND.

We copy the above in accordance with request, merely remarking that the gentleman named is a very good and worthy man.

We would also, in this connection, take occasion to state that a communication to this paper, already referred to, and also signed "Cumberland," after alluding to the acceptability of Mr. McDowell for Congress, also added that Wm. McL. McKoy, Esq., of Fayetteville, will be acceptable as elector.

The two "Cumberlands"—one writing to the Journal and the other to the Observer, are different persons, as we have reason to know, and both recommend very worthy gentlemen, whose names we thus give to the public "without note or comment."

P. S. Since the above was put in type we have been requested to announce the name of Jesse G. Shephard, Esq, late a judge of the Superior Court. This announcement, we believe, is made without Mr. Shepard's knowledge. Mr. Shepard is too well known to the people of the district to require any introduction.

As we know of no one down this way who aspires personally, or whose claims seem to be urged by his friends, we trust that the people in the upper end of the district will arrange the matter quietly and satisfactorily among themselves.

An Eventful History.

On Sunday morning last, Captain Fritzinger of the schooner Fanny Lee, of Nassau, New Providence, arrived here, where he resides. With Captain Fritzinger came Mr. Shepherd, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, but for many years a resident of this place. Mr. Shepherd shipped on board the brig Sarah Star, and was on board of that vessel when she was captured by the U. S. blockading steamship Wabash. The account he gives of what occurred since he left this port is as follows:—

The Sarah Star, loaded principally with naval stores by Messrs. G. C. & W. J. Munro, went to sea over the Cape Fear Bar on the 28th July, having cleared for Liverpool. About three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, she was captured by the Federal steamer Wabash. The Sarah Star saw the steamer for three hours, & steered for her. When captured, the whole crew, with the exception of the Captain, cook and cabin boy, were taken on board the Wabash and carried into Hampton Roads. A prize crew was put on board the brig, which was sent to New York. On the arrival of the Wabash at Hampton Roads, Mr. Munro was allowed to proceed to Washington. The balance of the men were retained on board the Wabash for about a month, when that vessel was ordered to go to Hatteras, and her prisoners were sent up to Baltimore, where all the crew of the Sarah Star (six men) took the oath except Mr. Shepherd, who refused, and was imprisoned in Fort McHenry for nearly three weeks, when he made an attempt to escape, and was retaken and placed in irons for ten days, at the expiration of which he was turned out destitute of money, clothing or means. In Baltimore he found a vessel bound for Nassau, and got a passage on board of her to that port, where he fell in with Captain Fritzinger, of this place, who kindly took him on board his vessel and provided for his immediate necessities. Captain Fritzinger and Mr. Shepherd left Nassau in the latter part of September, and got into a Southern port several days since. They both arrived home on Sunday morning, as previously stated.

Mr. Shepherd speaks of the treatment of prisoners by the Federals as being extremely hard. They gave them hardly enough food to sustain nature, and that of the coarsest. He says that from the time of his capture and transfer to the Wabash, until his discharge, he enjoyed the luxury of no other bed than the bare planks afforded, and he feels the effects yet.

There were other prisoners on board the Wabash besides the crew of the Sarah Star, among them John Marshall of the privateer Dixie, who had been captured on board the schooner Mary Ellis, a prize of the Dixie. It is believed that Marshall was sent to Fort LaFayette. At Fort McHenry he only recollects to have seen one person, a prisoner, whom he recognized even by sight and that was Marshall Kane, former head of the police of Baltimore, but deposed by the Lincolnite military authorities and sent to Fort McHenry.

Mr. Shepherd mentions another matter which is proper to be stated as a warning to our privateers. As already stated, the yankee schooner Mary Ellis was a prize to the privateer "Dixie." When the prize crew was put on the M. E., the cook was kept on board to cook for said prize crew. After the capture, while on board the Wabash this cook, a colored fellow, made his brag that if the M. E. had not been taken by the Wabash he would have had her whole crew poisoned with in an hour. It will be always advisable to keep a look out for this kind of character.

Such is the statement of Mr. Shepherd, corroborated by Captain Fritzinger, so far as the facts came under his cognizance. The Captain met him as stated, at Nassau, in a most destitute condition, without shoes and with no other clothing than a shirt and pants, so far dilapidated as hardly to meet the requirements of modesty. As a townsman and a brother sailor from a Southern port, he felt it only right to do by Mr. Shepherd as he would have liked others to have done by him had the case been his own. He advanced means for clothes and other necessaries, his course in doing so having subsequently been fully approved by his employers.

Mr. Shepherd is staying at the Sailors' Home, Captain Fritzinger's family live here and have done so for years, although the Captain will be forced to go South very soon to join his vessel, which got into a port a good way down. There are one or two matters contained in Mr. Shepherd's statement to which we would not give publicity, were it not that we know Mr. S. is willing to qualify as to their truth.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Oct. 4th, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—

I have received from Dr. D. B. Gillespie, 15 double quilted Blankets, and forwarded them "for N. C. State Troops in Western Virginia." H. H. ROBINSON.

Capture of the Federal Transport Steamer Fanny.

The following letter from a reliable gentleman on board the steamer *Raleigh*, was received by us on Sunday morning. The letter was post-marked Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 4th, 1861:

C. S. STEAMER RALEIGH, Oct. 2d, 1861.

To the Editors of the Journal.:

Dear friends,—I am happy to write you this morning that we have taken a prize. We took it last night just before sunset. It proved to be the U. S. steamer *Fanny*, just from Hatteras. There were two of our vessels engaged, viz: the steamers Curlew and Raleigh. The steamer seemed to be a store ship for the U. S. squadron. They had any amount of clothing on board, such as great coats, shoes, blankets, &c. I think myself the boat and cargo is worth near $100,000. We took 45 prisoners. No person killed or wounded on either side. * * *. I would like to write you more at length, but have not time.

Truly your friend, S. S. G.

To the Editors of the Daily Journal:

I take the liberty to hand you herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Cotton Planters' Convention, held in Macon, on the 4th and 5th of July, and to say that an adjourned meeting will be held on the 15th inst., and an Industrial Convention will be held at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce on the 14th. By reference to the abstract of the census of 1850, prepared by Mr. DeBow, it will be seen that whilst the capital invested in the culture of cotton does not yield as much as five per cent., the annual profit on the capital invested in mining, manufactures and the mechanic arts, was nearly fifty per cent, and the profits on the capital thus invested in Indiana and Illinois was nearly seventy-five per cent. These facts will be brought under the consideration of the Convention to meet in Macon, and I ask the privilege through your Journal to suggest the propriety of a full representation of each and all of the persons engaged in manufactures in the Confederate States, with samples of the articles produced by them.

Very respectfully, yours, DUFF GREEN.

The above communication from General Duff Green will explain itself, and we append a few remarks mainly for the purpose of requesting our exchanges throughout this State to call attention to the subject *at once*, as the interval between this day and the day of meeting is so short that there is no time to be lost. It is desired that specimens of all kinds of manufactured goods should be exhibited, and we need hardly say that much may be gained in the way of practical information by the attendance of the *manufacturers themselves*, and their mutual exchange of ideas and comparison of notes.

The Convention of Cotton Planters which met at Macon on the 4th of last July adjourned to meet in the same place on the 15th of this month. It, as also the Industrial Fair, are to be in the nature of Mass Conventions, to which all who have any thing to show in the way of manufactures or any suggestions to offer in regard to sustaining the finances of the Confederate States or establishing *bases* of exchange and credit between the communities of such States, and between them and foreign countries, are invited.

We have read carefully the pamphlet alluded to, of which the greater part, in fact twenty-seven out of thirty-nine pages, consists of "a Communication on the proposed issue of Treasury Notes by the Confederate Government," by Duff Green, Esq. This communication contains an extended argument on the value of convertible Treasury Notes as the basis of currency, or we might say as a currency, and from the experience and ability of the author and the great labor bestowed upon the statistical department will command attention, while the large mass of valuable information which it contains will amply compensate for the time spent in its perusal. The argument *in extenso* is too long for publication in our columns, and too elaborate to admit of condensation. At an early day we will publish the summing up, giving the conclusions at which the writer has arrived, and in which he claims to have coincided with Mr. Calhoun, of which distinguished gentleman he had the honor to be the intimate personal and political friend. Mr. Green favours the issue and circulation as a currency of Treasury notes of convenient denominations, convertible into Confederate stock bearing interest, and says that "The subject of finance and currency was frequently discussed between them, [Mr. Calhoun and himself] and Mr. Calhoun again and again said that an issue of public credit under wise regulations *forbidding an over issue*, was the cheapest and best form of currency." Mr. Green thinks that the system elaborated in his communication will meet all these requirements. Whether it will or will not, we are not now prepared to venture an opinion.

Judicial and Conventional Legislation.

In "A Declaration of Rights made by the Freemen of the State of North Carolina," we find the following:

"SEC. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."

And the Constitution of the State, contains the following:

"SEC. 1. That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a senate and a house of commons."

We make these quotations for two objects, namely, to show from the first, that while the framers of the Constitution, in the Declaration of Rights intended to guard the independence of the judiciary, they also intended to throw the same safe-guards around the "separate and distinct" independence of the other powers of government, the legislative and executive: the second quotation is made to show that the legislative authority is constitutionally vested in *two* distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a senate and house of commons, *not* in *three* distinct branches, to wit: a Senate, House of Commons, *and Convention*. This is the Constitution. It stands unabrogated, and yet the Convention, without constitutional warrant, without meeting the constitution fairly in the face, and amending it to suit itself, did legislate, did assume and exercise legislative authority upon matters of ordinary and customary character, not forbidden by the constitution to the legislature, but directly confided to it—did constitute itself a *third* distinct body, paramount to the two others, in whom only, by the constitution, legislative authority is vested.

Again, is it not a notorious fact that while under the section of the Declaration of Rights above quoted, the separateness and distinctness of the Legislative power is equally guarded with that of the Judiciary, the spectacle has just been presented of a General Assembly, convinced, whether mistaken or not in their convictions, of the necessity and propriety of passing *some* stay-law to prevent sacrifices of property, yet legislating in fear and trembling, not consulting sufficiently their own convictions, making laws with one eye to the country and another to Judge Richmond M. Pearson, *et. al.*, whom it is doubtful whether *any* law whatever of the kind will please, nor is it probable that any law upon any subject could be framed that gentlemen of great legal acumen and subtilety of reasoning could not find an objection to. In fact, this was probably the true reason why the Convention feared to approach the subject at all, although it was not the reason assigned. Is the legislative power independent under circumstances like these?

We do not care to pursue this subject farther. Our remarks are merely suggestive, but we think they will be sufficient to awaken inquiry as to whether, in fact, we live under the constitution; whether our legislative power is independent, separate and distinct, or whether it is made to be subordinate to, and exercise its functions in dread of the judiciary, which holds its veto *in terrorem* over its head, exercising that power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, without the consent of the representatives of the people, which, when assumed by any authority, is declared to be injurious to the people's rights and ought not to be exercised. They will also awaken inquiry as to whether, even supposing the independence of the legislative power to remain intact, it has been or is now exercised in this State in accordance with the Constitution, which vests it in two branches: a Senate and House of Commons, while in fact the Convention, without having had the boldness to repeal or change that section so as to vest it in themselves, did openly disregard it, and exercise powers not vested in them, nor openly assumed by them, but seized in a revolutionary and usurping manner, while at the same time this body, so disregarding the Constitution, virtually declares itself *en permanence*, with power to meet when it pleases and do what it pleases, so that, in truth, a candid answer as to the Constitution under which we live would necessarily be an unsatisfactory one, until the State learns that the Convention has adjourned *sine die*, for as the thing now stands they are indeed monarchs of all they survey, and against their wishes the Constitution of the State need interpose no barrier.

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the personal honor or patriotism of any man or men, for we mean nothing of the kind, but we do call attention to a state of things which we must characterise as amounting to judicial and conventional legislation as opposed in spirit to the independent exercise of the legislative authority of the two branches in which, by the constitution, such authority is vested, to wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

☞ On Saturday last, news was received here of the death of Henry R. Savage, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Following so soon after the death of Dr. Wright, the President of the Bank, the loss of another, and one of the oldest and most highly valued officers of that institution, came upon the community with an increased shock, even although it was known that his health had been for some time very precarious, and that he had gone to the Virginia Springs with a view to the restoration of a constitution impaired, no doubt, by close and unremitting attention to the duties of his responsible position. The hopes based upon the restorative effects of the Springs were not realized, and he sunk under the malady under which he labored—an affection of the liver, we believe. His death occurred at the Alleghany Springs on Thursday last.

Mr. Savage was equally esteemed in private life as in his official position, and his loss will be felt by the whole community no less than by the institution with which he was connected.

His remains arrived here on Monday morning, and were intered in Oakdale Cemetery.

Mexico.

IT WOULD seem as if, indeed, the angel of stupidity in *propria persona*, had taken possession of the unfortunate conglomeration of colored people whom the world has misled into folly by acknowledging their independent nationality under the name of the Mexican Republic.

Not satisfied with being torn and rent by factions, being without credit or means, government or the power of making and maintaining one, without courage to fight or faith to observe the conditions imposed upon them by their conquerors, which any people may be who will take the trouble, embroiled with Europe and bankrupt in character, they must add another folly to the long list that seemed almost incapable of extension, and have actually, we believe, consented to take an offensive position towards their nearest neighbors of the Confederate States by agreeing to permit Federal troops to pass freely through their territory to attack the Confederate States. This is neither more nor less than an act of war, and if not immediately acted upon as such by the Confederacy, it will not be forgotten. This war will be over after a time and not so long a time either, and the Confederate States will then swarm with a brave and veteran soldiery, fully supplied with the most improved weapons of warfare and skilled in their use.—How long will it take to wipe out the feeble mongrels who would conspire now against our independence?—Not long, we rather think, and Mexico and Mexicans may learn that it is good for them to have *masters*.

TOM CORWIN.—Tom who once wanted the Bustamentes and the Santa Annas and the Padre Jurautas, and the other black, white, yellow and copper colored thieves of that contemptible free negro settlement to welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves—this same Tom Corwin has made the request and those *now* in authority in the City of Mexico have granted permission for the use of Mexican soil for purposes of hostility against us. It is true this permission does not affect us much beyond placing the frontiers of Texas in a little more exposed position, but the cost and risk to the United States would be greater in attempting to attack us through Mexico than it would be to come forward at once and meet us face to face, or else do now what she will have to do—make peace on fair terms and say no more about it.

As for recognition by England and France, much less by Mexico, that had better wait a while. It would not help us much now, unless it amounted to a war between the Lincoln government and the governments of Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, and this it would not do, for Lincoln would not be apt to make the point on that at the present time, nor would they seek it. We do not want their assistance or interference and yet without such in breaking up the blockade, the mere fact of recognition would be a shallow form. Mexico, we suppose, will stand on *her* dignity! and not only refuse *her* recognition, but actually go so far far as to show her ill-will. It behooves her to pray that the war may be long and the peace distant.

From Hatteras.

The brief announcement which we are enabled to make of the capture of the Federal Steamer Fanny, a vessel chartered by the Lincoln government, is meagre enough, since it gives hardly any details whatever, but it has one very great recommendation which too many sensation reports do not possess—it is perfectly reliable, and it is very encouraging so far as it goes.

We will probably soon hear more particulars and further news from that section. Rumours in circulation to the effect that an Indiana regiment had been landed on the mainland, and again that the same regiment had been landed on Roanoke Island, situated in the strait between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, seem to be wholly devoid of foundation—at least we fear so, for if their timerity should carry them that far, it would fail to carry them back again alive.

General Hill is in charge of the Northern portion of our coast, with his head-quarters at Washington. Things are assuming a better aspect, and a feeling of security is gaining ground, while that of apathy is gone, and is succeeded by activity, energy, and preparation. Hatteras will prove to Lincoln a barren victory. Its truth, however, it has already served its purpose in being paraded at the North as a brilliant achievement, wherewithal to revive the drooping spirits of the North and divert attention from the long list of Federal failures elsewhere.

P. S. A gentleman who returned from Norfolk on Saturday, says that news reached there confirmatory of the landing of troops elsewhere than on Hatteras Banks—either on the mainland or on Roanoke Island. It is probably so.

Later from Europe.

The Steamship Niagra arrived off Cape Race a few days ago, and brings Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, September 22.—The sales during the past week were unprecedently large. The sales on Saturday were 67,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d. The stock of American Cotton on hand at Liverpool is 490,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week 33,000 bales.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The London *Times* sneers at the Federal loan.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Queen of Greece.

Prince Alfred comes a passenger in the Niagara.

The prize fight between Sayers, ex-champion, and Mace, champion, took place near London. It lasted thirty minutes, and resulted in the complete triumph of Sayers.

We dislike to be the medium of anything like complaint against the gallant men who at this juncture, have entered the service of their country for the defence of the State and the Confederacy. We know that all allowance ought to be made under the circumstances, and of course will be made, but still we must be allowed to question whether the encamping of two thousand soldiers within the corporate limits of a town like Wilmington will tend to exert a favorable influence upon the discipline of the companies, the health of the men, or the good of the service. The great disturber, liquor, is all around, and easy to be got at, and it needs no argument to prove that men in camp, sober enough at home, will, by way of making amends for home comforts, take a little too much "if it kills them" with sugar or without. What men will do under the influence of spirits, or rather what they will *not* do is more than we can say. It is certain that we have heard of things which we must believe would not have occurred had the men not been in liquor, and which even *that* could not excuse them.

But we now wish to say as little as we can about this matter, contenting ourselves with calling the attention of those in authority to the existing evils, which we fear will continue to exist and grow unless the most stringent rules of discipline are enforced, or the camps are less exposed to the temptations to which they are subjected by their present location, or both.

The Sequestration Act.

As some misapprehension exists as to the operation of the Sequestration Act passed by the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, at its session held in Richmond, we here quote the sixth section of that act, as its provisions bear directly upon the point in regard to which the most serious misapprehension exists at present and around about here:

SEC. 6. The duties of the Receiver are to take possession and control of the property of alien enemies; for accomplishing the purposes of the act, he may sue for and recover such property in the name of the Confederate States, by the form of petition to the Court for a decree of sequestration. All orders of seizure necessary to secure the subject-matter of the suit from danger of loss, injury, destruction, or waste may be made by the Court; but when such necessity does not exist in the opinion of the Court, the property or credits may remain in the hands of the party in possession, except that bank and corporation stocks, dividends and rents on real estate shall be delivered up; and on the further condition as to other property or credits, that the party in possession shall pay all interests and net profits accrued since the 21st of May, 1861, into the hands of the Receiver, and at annual periods thereafter, on pain, in cases of failure, for judgment against principal and security, for which execution shall be issued in the name of the Receiver.

It is proper to premise that this is a sequestration, not a confiscation act, and that it is a retaliatory measure rendered necessary by the seizure of the property of our citizens by the Lincoln government. The means arising from the sequestration of the property of alien enemies form a fund for the indemnification of our citizens who may be despoiled of any property by the Lincolnite authorities whether civil or military.

This misapprehension to which we especially refer has arisen out of a not understanding of the character of the law and its objects. It has been thought that the law was one of absolute and immediate confiscation and sale.

Among the matters under the designation of "rights or credits," belonging to alien enemies, and required to be returned to the receiver, it is understood that debts owing to such alien enemies are included, because a debt owed by one party, is certainly a credit owned by the other party. If such debt is owed by A., of Wilmington, to B., of New York, A will, we suppose, make a return to that effect to the receiver, this credit still remaining in the hands of the party in possession, it being in the power of the court, no doubt, to require security to be given against loss, the interest only being required while the sequestration lasts. Thus debtors cannot be pressed for the principal of any debt, under the operation of this law.

Where they hold credits or property North, which are seized, there is a mode provided for their indemnification, to which we will refer to-morrow.

THE way that two men were caught in Randolph County, was thus:—A volunteer company was passing along the road, bound for High Point, where their regiment was to be organized, and they saw two young men in a pretty large field, pulling fodder. Some of the members of the company hailed the young men and asked why they did not turn out to defend their country, telling them to "come along." The young men said they would, just as soon as they got through with that field. As by one impulse, the company, to the chagrin of the fodder pullers, jumped the fence, to the number of a hundred, and went to work, and in an inconceivably short time, the field was finished, and the men swore that their young friends had now no excuse for not going, but must go. Finally, they didn't go, but sent John in their place—demijohn. The scene, generally, was rich. The company decided that the John aforesaid had more *spirits* in him than the two young men of fodder.

From Camp Wyatt.

Our Camp Wyatt correspondent, under date of Tuesday morning, the 8th, says: I have nothing new to report. The "said barque" bove in sight on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, off New Inlet, about six miles distant, and during Sunday night, (I think), got under weigh and stood seaward. Monday forenoon she returned and passed within 2 or 3 miles of the beach, thence to the same old anchoring ground. During Monday evening the Commander of Anderson Battery had occasion to try one of his guns, when the "said barque" loosened her sails ready to fight, or run I presume, but no other gun was heard, and she remained at anchor. The "said barque" is well above water, and would make a fine target to fire at. It is understood that she has been putting out buoys about the inlet. It is also understood that vessels have placed buoys off our western bar, all of which, if true, certainly indicates something.

A Handsome Flag.

We were lately shown by First Lieut. David G. White, of the "Jackson Avengers," of the City of Mobile, a very beautiful flag presented to that Company by the ladies of Mobile, through Miss Ella C. Redwood, who made the presentation address. The flag was received on behalf of the Company by Captain Washington C. Fergus; the addresses of presentation and reply being handsomely done and in good taste.

The flag is of rich silk—Confederate colors, nine feet in length by six feet in width, and bears upon one side the inscription, in letters of gold, "The Ladies of Mobile to the Jackson Avengers," and on the other side the motto "Hold the Field, living or Dead."

Lieut. White is on a visit to his friends here. We specially allude to this flag as the two first officers of the "Avengers," Captain Fergus and Lieut. White are Wilmington boys, and have not long since gone forth from this place.

The Chicago *Tribune* speaking of Mulligan's Irish Regiment or "Brigade," taken at Lexington, Mo. and released on parole, says:—

"But one sentiment prevails in the ranks of our gallant Irish Brigade, and that is to demand that they be re-armed and led into the field, to revenge their reverses and avenge back their noble commander. And they will do it. Let them be generously cared for, for they have fought well and gloriously. They will remain at Quincy until they are paid off. Let them be at once re-armed and accoutred, and this time with the best that can fall to the soldier's lot. They have shown themselves worthy the best."

We agree with the *Fayetteville Observer* in denouncing this as a most infamous proposition, which we do hope there are few men infamous enough to agree to. Hanging would be altogether too good for them—These men were released expressly on taking the oath not to fight again against the Confederate States—But if hanging would be too good for *them*, what would be bad enough for those who would offer such advice.

The Plan of the Campaign.

Harper's Weekly, published in New York, gives the following as the plan of the Autumn and Winter campaign of the enemy:

We believe we may say that the plan of the Autumn and Winter campaign has been determined, and that the leading Generals are apprized of the parts they are to play in it.—It involves operations of so extensive a character as to be without parallel in history, and to be morally certain of effecting their object—the suppression of the rebellion before next Spring.

The plan presumes that the rebels will remain inactive at their present position. Should Gen. Beauregard attack Washington, a change in the programme might be the result, as it is confidently anticipated that he would meet with an overwhelming defeat, which would probably precipitate matters. Again, should Gen. Johnston undertake an aggressive movement against Cairo, the Mississippi expedition might proceed to work more speedily than is now intended. It is not believed, however, that either of these contingencies will occur. At Washington as at Cairo, an attacking force would fight at such an enormous disadvantage that it is not supposed the experienced leaders of the rebel army would wantonly run the risk of a forward movement.

Assuming, then, that the rebels pursue the wisest course, and wait to be attacked in their entrenchments, we have reason to believe that, in the first or second week of October, the campaign will be simultaneously commenced on the coast, in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, at Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, in Kentucky, on the Mississippi, and in the Western portion of Missouri.

We believe that three naval expeditions are being fitted out in New England and New York. The camps at Hempstead and Scarsdale are to furnish men for two of them; the third will recruit 10,000 volunteers in New England.—We presume we shall not be far wrong if we predict that these expeditions will be commanded by General Butler, Burnside and Lander. Two of them will probably operate on different points of the Southern coast, with a view of distracting the attention of the enemy from the line of the Potomac—one, for instance, may effect a landing at or near Port Royal, South Carolina, while the other, reinforced by the garrison at Fort Pickens, may re-open the excellent harbour of Pensacola to the commerce of the world.

It is likely that the third, which will consist of at least 10,000 men, and will be commanded by Gen. Burnside, will operate in the Chesapeake, landing so as on one side to flank the rebel army on the Potomac, while on the other to take Norfolk in the rear, in case the rebels should fall back from Manassas. All of these expeditions will be provided with ample artillery, and the landings will be effected under cover of heavy naval batteries. Ships, steamers, gunboats and launches are, we believe, being actively prepared for this service.

Simultaneously with the departure of these expeditions, we look for a forward movement on the part of Gen. Banks. A glance at the map will show how Gen. McClellan will cooperate with him. If the enemy resist him in force, McClellan will naturally attack Manassas at once. If he moves on without opposition, the attack will be deferred until he is in a position to take part in it by flanking the enemy.

We have an intimation that simultaneously with Gen. Banks' movement, Gen. Sickles will cross the Potomac some twenty miles below Washington, with a view to gain a position between Manassas and Richmond. These details, however, are of course as yet undetermined; and the intimation is merely a shrewd guess. The main point—that Manassas—will be threatened on three sides simultaneously while a column under Gen Burnside advances to cut off the retreat of the enemy—may be regarded as pretty certain.

Meanwhile, further West, Gen. Anderson may be expected by 10th October to have raised such an army of Kentuckians and East Tennesseeans as to keep Tennessee effectually in check, and to co-operate efficiently with Gen. Fremont, who, by that time, will probably have mustered an army sufficient to beat the rebels in the neighborhood of Springfield, Missouri, and to man a powerful expedition for the descent of the Mississippi. We do not look for naval operations of the first importance on the Mississippi. The fortified points on that river will naturally be assailed by land. *Corps d'armee* will converge upon them from either shore and reduce them as Hatteras was reduced, or, when the thing is practicable, with the bayonet. The gunboats will be useful as auxiliaries, and the river will prove the value for the transportation of supplies. But the fighting in the West will be done on land.

If the campaign in that region is to keep pace with that in the East, the rebel forces under Price, or McCulloch, or whoever has succeeded them, which are now in possession of Springfield, Missouri, and the vicinity, must be defeated and driven into Arkansas or scattered altogether, before October 15. Whether this can be achieved depends upon considerations which are only known to Major General Fremont.

Thus, if our information be correct, the battle will have begun along the whole line, from the Atlantic to Kansas, by the middle of October, and at least two points on the coast will be either in possession of or under bombardment by our forces. It is believed that the whole force will not be less than 350,000 men, exclusive of reserves and Home Guards in Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri; so that at every point attacked we shall probably outnumber the enemy.

It is not reasonable to believe that the rebel troops from the Gulf States will remain patiently under arms in Virginia, while their homes are being assailed from the North.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 1, 1861.

OWEN R. KENAN, Esq

SIR: The delegates appointed to attend the Congressional District Convention proposed to be held in Goldsboro' the 1st day of October, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the 3d Congressional District in the first regular Congress under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, convened this day, pursuant to notice, and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated for that distinguished position.

The committee beg leave to add their individual solicitation that you will consent to accept the said nomination.

With very high respect,
JOHN C. SLOCUMB,
ROBERT A. MOSLEY,
LOTT W. HUMPHREY,
} Com.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1861.

MESSRS. SLOCUMB, MOSLEY AND HUMPHREY:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter informing me that I have been unanimously nominated, by the convention which met at Goldsboro', on the 1st inst., a candidate to represent the third Congressional District, in the first Congress of the Confederate States, under the permanent Constitution, has been received. This selection, I must confess, is quite unexpected. It is true that my name has been incidentally mentioned, in connection with this distinguished position, yet I never for a moment supposed I would receive the nomination, as there were other names much more prominently before the District, and as I have made no effort, either here or elsewhere, to have my name before the Convention, but have, in the few conversations I have had, always discouraged it, the nomination has then been made without my seeking, and I think I ought not to decline. In accepting then, permit me to say, I fear you have appreciated too highly my humble ability. We are just on the eve of starting a new Government; of adjusting and putting its machinery in motion; this is a work of no ordinary magnitude, but one which ought to bring forth our best and most experienced men: and one requiring much more legislative experience and ability than I ever claimed.

The short period from now until the day of election, together with other private engagements, will render it utterly impossible for me to canvass the District—indeed this is no time for political discussion. Old party issues are gone, passed away, and we are now in the midst of a most important crisis, requiring all of our energies, and to engage in political discussions, when our country is threatened, would not only be unpatriotic, but worse than folly. I am glad to believe that we are all now of one mind, and a united people, without party distinctions, as to the great contest in which we are engaged, having a common destiny and interest to protect and defend, and that we will prosecute this unholy war with boldness and vigor, until we are a free and contented and happy people.

You will please accept, individually, my thanks, for your kind solicitation.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
O. R. KENAN.

MESSRS. JOHN C. SLOCUMB, ROBERT A. MOSLEY, LOTT W. HUMPHREY.

THE LAFAYETTE COMPANY.—An election was held by this Company, (Co. F, 1st Reg't N. C. Vols., near Yorktown, Va.) on Monday last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Capt. Starr to the Lieut. Colonelcy, and such other vacancies as might occur by promotion. The following was the result, attained with great unanimity:

Captain—Frank N. Roberts.
1st Lieut—John A. Pemberton.
2d Lieut—George Sloan.
Jr. 2d Lieut.—Benj'n Rush, Jr.

And the following appointments of non-commissioned officers have been made by Capt. Roberts and confirmed by Col. Lee:

1st Sergeant—D. McR. O'Hanlon.
2d Sergeant—James T. Rose.
3d Sergeant—John N. Prior.
4th Sergeant—D. M. McDonald.
5th Sergeant—John Witmore.
1st Corporal—John McRae.
2d Corporal—George B. Atkins.
3d Corporal—Wm. M Parker.
4th Corporal—J. R. McDonald.

Fayetteville Observer.

Acknowledgments.

The subscriber, on behalf of the Duplin Cavalry, of Col. Kenan's Regiment, take this method of returning grateful thanks to Revs. John L. Stallings and Henry R. Kornegay and through them to the ladies of Duplin, for socks and blankets
W. J. HOUSTON, Capt.
Oct. 4th, 1861.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce F. D. Koonce, of Onslow, as an Independent Candidate in the Third District, for a seat in the First Congress of the Confederate States under the Permanent Constitution.
Sept. 18th, 1861. 4-wte*.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 5, 1861.

EDS. WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

DEAR SIRS:—Sometime since you were informed what the ladies of Columbus were going to do for our soldiers. Now I will tell you, in part, what they have done. I chanced to be present at a late meeting of the "Columbus Aid Society," (which convenes semi-weekly in Whiteville,) when the monthly report was read. The society, I learned, had been organized then just one month. Through the indefatigable energy and exertions of its members, two hundred and fifty garments, three hundred pairs of socks, fifty blankets, quilts, and many other articles much needed in camp life, had been made and taken in as donations to meet the wants of our brave boys, now periling their lives to secure for us and our posterity, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Our ladies are just the ones for the times. Would that as much could be said of *some* of the "lords of creation" of whom we wot.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those immediately connected with the society, as well as those who have acted so nobly in sustaining such a worthy enterprise.—Nothing, save a just sense of the responsibility resting upon each and every individual, to do all in his or her power, and a sincere desire to *do something* to aid in this great struggle, has brought the "soft sex" from the seclusion of home, and placed them amid scenes in which men only are wont to be the actors. Besides making self-denials in contributing, some go from house to house and beseech donations for the soldiers; and I am glad to say that in a vast majority of instances, they find hearts that beat in patriotic unison with their own. Their labors are greatly lightened by the genial flow of sympathy, which shows that kindred spirits have met. Some instances of *giving* are worthy to be recorded, and would gild the historic page. Such as drew the attention of the Saviour of mankind when on earth, and which now gain His approbation. Instances of the poor giving of their poverty; "widow's mites," that sparkle as do gems; a just and faithful index of the greatness of soul within.

To mention one case, if no more, may be refreshing in these times of closefistedness on the part of some, and may serve to awaken in some a faint sense of their obligations to give of "their much." A poor—but good and feeling man as the sequel will show—to whom was made known this mission of mercy, remarked (to the Ladies who had visited his cottage,) that he had one homespun blanket, which, if they would accept, they should have "in welcome;" he was kindly thanked, and his free-will offering received. His visitors bade him adieu, but ere they had departed, were hailed by the liberal-hearted man, who walking up to them said: "I have two pairs of socks here in one pair, I have worn them but one time, and that to Church; if you will accept them, you shall have half I own." They were given with too good a will to be refused; they were accepted—And if ever a deed on earth brought smiles to angels' cheeks, a thrill of joy must have run through the angelic hosts, and caused them to strike up their harps afresh to know that a spirit of self denial so near akin to that which pervaded His exalted nature, could be found among the sons of men! I delight to dwell on such a picture. More to be envied is that man than the enthroned monarch with the wealth of millions at his feet. 'Twas a "spectacle more ennobling to the pride of virtue and patriotism, than the sovereignty of the globe united to the sceptre of ages!"—There is reflected in that one little deed a feeling of humanity, a greatness of soul, which gives one an idea of the true character of man. How such acts must make the blush of shame tinge the cheeks of those who of their riches do give nothing!

There are many instances akin to the one above we might mention, but time and space will not permit. Many poor women too, having the support of families, who find it no small object to feed and clothe themselves, show by their gifts that their hearts are in the cause; they give, not of their abundance, but of their poverty. Such donations, with the donors, shall be blest; and a cause calling them forth will triumph.

Now, let no one infer that we have no wealthy of the right spirit; for we have. I am glad to know, some such; whose deeds stand a faithful security to their former sayings. They show themselves alive to the exigencies of the times, and that they have minds capable of appreciating the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and hearts large enough to give. Such are doing their duty like men determined to be free; who knowing their rights assert them, and asserting "dare maintain." Nothing said, or that may be said in this communication, is intended to reflect, in the least, upon these, or any whose consciences tell them they are doing their duty. But if I could, by any means, sever the connection that exists between the hearts of some and the "almighty dollar," I should feel I had not written in vain. But I fear the relationship is too strong to be severed by moral strength; to such it can only be said "the shroud has no pockets."

Bearing in mind the men and women (and many others like them) first mentioned, and place in juxtaposition to *them* men who are worth, in good property, from $50,000 to $75,000, who give from $2 to $10.to the support of this war against tyranny and despotism, and you have a picture from real life! Those from whom we could scarcely expect anything giving freely almost half their possessions; those of whom much ought to be expected, contributing at the rate of one ten-thousandth part of their means! "Look on this picture, and then on that!"

Now if I understand the issue at hand, this is no mere government struggle, State nor Confederate. It is an uprising of the *people* against the impositions of a defunct government, backed up by high-rumped officials, and blinded and besotted serfs, in a sublime contest for those rights and privileges which "are and of right ought to be" ours. And the *people* must sustain the cause; the *people* must and will make the tyrant quail with fear. Not that we disparage the efforts of our trusted worthies at the head of the Confederate government, (or of States in which they are efficient,) they are doing valiantly their part; they are indispensable; but their efforts do not free the people from doing their duty, which is to do all they can. Glad are we to know, when called upon, thousands and tens of thousands are found ready at their posts; but this does not free a single individual from answering to *his* name when called, or from doing his known and imperitive duty.

Again, do we, or do we not acknowledge this to be the cause of God? I think we do. Then they who have must give according to their ability, or rest assured He will make them pay heavy tribute for withholding.

In reflecting upon the conduct of men who do much talking, but are found sadly wanting when the time for action comes, I am reminded of the enthusiast, who was delighted at the prospect of a Rail Road being built in a certain location. In a meeting for taking up subscriptions he was found, and made a speech too. "Mr. Chairman," says our enthusiast, "I am highly in favor of this measure, it has been my darling project for year—all know how much I have talked about it. I have longed for the time to come when such an enterprise might be undertaken, that I might show my devotion to my country's interest. Sir, I am zealously effected in favor of this work, and to show that I am in earnest about the matter, Mr. Clerk, just put down against my name, stock to the amount of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS."

It is needless to say the road was built.

Now some of these very persons of whom we have been writing, when the days of *talking* were could speak eloquently about our wrongs and grievances; would (then) have spent the last dollar of money, and shed the last drop of blood, before they would submit to a continuation of such impositions. In fact, they could scarcely be restrained from going at once, and clearing the "White House" of that "Baboon of a man." But when the time for action comes, where are they? Echo answers "where?" And doubtless if the truth were known, they are a little incensed at others for giving, fearing they would have to do likewise. Oh, inconsistency, thou art a jewel. And when a victory has been gained by our brave boys, who are clothed and fed in part, by friend both rich and poor, these self-same men "aforesaid," make more "a do" over what "we have done," than ever Sawney Bennett, Chivalier Raymond and Mr. H. Greely did over what they were going to have done! And here we are reminded of the story of the "old woman whose husband left her to fight the bear, but hurrahed lustely over what "*we did*" after the old lady had gained a decided victory, resulting in the death of Bruin. But all jesting aside, how can these people reconcile it to themselves to impede the onward march of such an enterprise, by not only not giving, but by attempting to browbeat and discourage those "spirits of mercy" who toil so hard to render more easy the hardships of our exposed soldiers. The common feelings of humanity ought to prompt to a higher course of action. All manner of excuses are hunted up. "Not our business"—"the State ought to attend to that." Pray: what is a State? Who ever heard of a *live* State made up of dead people? But enough.—Pardon me for trespassing on your valuable time and space. To the Ladies we say go on. Your noble efforts shall be sustained,—your mission shall be blessed. To our fellow-soldiers we say "fight on;" you are remembered by the dear ones at home. When keeping the nightly watch, or struggling upon the field of battle, let the thought cheer and invigorate you that our acts shall show our concern for your welfare, and continual prayers shall go to Heaven for your safety and glorious triumph.

"DIXIE."

QUARTERS CO. C., 2d N. C. INFANTRY,
CAMP CAROLINA, NEAR NORFOLK.

At a meeting called by Capt. Kenan, on this 4th day of October, 1861, on motion, Sergt. Carr was called to the chair and Robert Teachey requested to act as secretary.

On motion of Lt. Hinson, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Committee: Lt. J. W. Hinson, Sergt. S. M. Stanford, and Private R. E. Miller.

On motion of Capt. Kenan, the chairman was added to the committee.

Subsequently the committee reported the following,

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His Providence to remove from us our friend and fellow soldier, Private C. C. SOUTHERLAND, of Co. C., 2d N. C. Infantry, we meet to pay the last tribute of respect to one who was so intimately associated with us, both as a friend and soldier; therefore

Resolved st. That in the death of C. C. Southerland we have lost an amiable and noble friend, and a prompt and efficient soldier, and that the vacancy which has been made in our ranks by the call of our Maker cannot be easily supplied.

Resolved 2d, That though only in his 18th year, we have ever found him to be a young man of great devotion and piety, and possessing all the steady and soldierly habits of mature age.

Resolved 3d, That we deeply lament the death of our companion in arms, and hereby tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved 4th, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington, Norfolk and Petersburg papers, with a request for publication.

On motion of Private W. H. Sloan, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Sergt. Stanford, the meeting adjourned.
R. B. CARR, Ch'n.
ROBERT TEACHY, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

OUR STORE will be closed for a few days, from this date, during which time, the partner at present in charge will use every exertion to replenish our stock of Winter Goods, from the importing cities of the South.—Hoping to be enabled to offer many inducements to our patrons and friends, on our return, we are very respectfully
McINTIRE & BROWN,
39 Market street.
Oct. 5th, 1861. 2td-1tw*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 6, 1861.

Large quantities of valuable and seasonable clothing, comforts and necessaries, are daily received and forwarded by the government authorities, and by special agents here from the people in all portions of the South, for regiments, companies and individual soldiers.

There are fully eight thousand Marylanders in the Confederate army.

The rumored landing of a large Federal force at Occoquan Creek is untrue. Only about fifteen landed and were quickly withdrawn.

The Federals are arresting all the men and women at Wheeling having secession proclivities.

The following dispatch from Brigadier General Henry R Jackson has been received at the War Department:

"CAMP BARTOW, Greenbrier River, Oct. 3, 1861.

"The enemy attacked us this morning in considerable force, estimated at five thousand, and with six pieces of artillery of longer range than any we have. After a hot fire of four and a half hours, and heavy attempts to charge our lines, he was repulsed, evidently with considerable loss.—We had no cavalry to pursue him on his retreat. The loss on our side was inconsiderable. A fuller report will be given through the regular channels. The enemy's force was superior to ours, but we had the advantage in position.

"For several days my correspondence with Gen. Loring has been interrupted."

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 7th, 1861.

The report about Gen. McClellan's being wounded in a recent skirmish is denied by parties who left Alexandria on Friday last.

STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 7th, 1861.

An intelligent gentleman just from Greenbrier River, furnishes some additional details of the battle on the 3d inst.

Gen. Jackson's brigade still holds its former position, with pickets stationed the same as before the battle. The brigade consisted of Jackson's, Scott's, and Taliaferro's Virginia regiments; Hansbarger's Virginia battalion; Rust's Arkansas regiment; three Artillery (Virginia) Companies, with two batteries, commanded by Captains Anderson, Shoemaker and Rice; and the first and twelfth Georgia regiments.

Capt. Shoemaker was wounded by a bomb bursting; and Capt. Rice had a portion of his foot shot off.

The Georgians killed and wounded were as follows: David Brown, of the State City Guards from Atlanta, killed; a member of the Dahlonega volunteers, name not remembered, was seriously wounded; Richard Cry, of the Marion Guards, killed; John Dean, of the Muscogee Rifles, received three flesh wounds; a member of the Lownd's volunteers was wounded in the thigh, name not remembered.

One in the Arkansas regiment was killed.

Total of Confederates killed 7, wounded 20, and missing 12.

The loss of the enemy was evidently severe.

IMPORTANT FROM THE COAST.

RICHMOND, Va. Oct. 8th, 1861.

The Enquirer's bulletin board has a dispatch from Petersburg, stating that the exoedition to Chickamacomico beach was eminently successful under Col. Wright of the third Georgia Regiment, who effected a landing on last Saturday. We pursued the vandals twenty miles down the beach, taking thirty-one prisoners; one thousand muskets, six field pieces, all the tents, together with their provisions, shoes and socks.

The Confederates lost one man, a Georgian, who fell dead in double quicking. Col. Wright had his horse killed under him.

Second Dispatch.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8th, 1861.

Col. Montgomery Gardner, of Eighth Georgia regiment, wounded in the battle of Manassas plains, has recovered sufficiently to travel, and leaves for Georgia via Petersburg and Wilmington, in an ambulance car, to-morrow morning.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 8th, 1861.

The Charleston papers say that the Schooner reported as a prize of the Federals on Monday, was taken when at anchor off Stono Bar. The battery fired at but did not reach her; the Federalists from the Steamer manned four boats and took her.

By the Southern and Western Lines.

MOBILE, Oct. 5th, 1861.

The four Yankee prisoners who escaped en route for New Orleans, have been arrested and jailed.

On yesterday the Mississippi steamed up to within half a mile of the fortifications in the course of erection on the Gulf coast and fired a broadside at the laborers. Nobody hurt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5th, 1861.

The Cumberland Ford correspondent of the Union and American, under date of Sept. 30th, says that Gen. Zollicoffer had broken up the enemy's encampment at Laurel Bridge, Laurel county, Ky., 56 miles distant, capturing three prisoners, a lot of baggage, arms, and ammunition. The enemy fled. He also broke up the encampment at Goose Creek salt works, Clay county, capturing two hundred barrels of salt.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 5th, 1861.

From the Louisville Journal of the 4th inst., the following dispatch is obtained:

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4, 1861,

Special appeals have been made to the young men of Louisville, Jefferson, and the adjacent counties. Every inducement has been offered, but the work goes on slowly. Patriotism, State pride, love of country, and all the influences that urge men to gallant and glorious deeds, are insufficient to awake them. Not twenty recruits from the Home Guard of this city are in camp. The *Journal* thinks it very strange indeed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 3, 1861.

Eighteen hundred rebels parted from the main body of the army for Georgetown. The rebels intend to make demonstrations in vast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson City, and St. Louis, and feel confident of their ability to take the above places.

The report of the removal of Gen. Fremont has created intense indignation among the Union men, and great rejoicing among the Secessionists.

A gentleman who visited Benton barracks this afternoon, reports the greatest excitement among the troops, amounting almost to mutiny.

Gen. McKinstry has been ordered to the department of Cumberland, in Kentucky.

Doctor White, of Mulligan's brigade, brings information from Lexington to Monday night. Gen. Price had left Lexington with the main body of his army moving Southward to effect a junction with McCulloch and give Fremont battle. Gen. Price anticipates an easy victory over Fremont at this point. He will then move to St. Louis, where twenty-four thousand secessionists will rise and welcome him with arms in their hands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1861.

Upon charges made by Col. Blair, Major General Fremont has been ordered to report himself for trial by court martial.

Gen. Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to supercede Gen Fremont to the command of the West, and Gen Mansfield left for Fortress Monroe this morning to supercede Wool.

Gen. Wool has left the Fortress, and is on his way Westward.

The rebels hereabouts are now acting on the defensive, fearing an assault from some quarter where they are most assailable.

Affairs along the Potomac are quiet. The rebels have a number of masked batteries at all the principal points.

At Potomac Creek, eleven merchant vessels were fired upon by the rebel battery, but the shots fell short.

Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1861.

Gen. Wool, who was superceded by Mansfield, has been assigned to no other duty.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 7th, 1861.

The Charleston papers say that the blockading steamer off that port had in tow on yesterday a small schooner, apparently black, without foretopmast, supposed to have been captured. Several vessels have been seen lately off Port Royal. Some seamen have deserted from vessels at North Edisto, and it is supposed have gone to the enemy's fleet.—A schooner, which left a Southern port with a cargo of rice, is reported lost on the Bahamas. The cargo was saved, but was damaged slightly. Several arrivals from foreign ports, with useful articles, have lately taken place.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 7, 1861.

The Tennessee Legislature met to-day. Edward S. Cheatham was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Edwin A. Keeble Speaker of the House of Commons.

John C. Breckenridge and Wm. Preston arrived here yesterday.

The Kentucky Legislature, on the second, instructed Messrs. Breckenridge and Powell, to resign their seats in the United States Senate.

MOBILE, Oct. 9th, 1861.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that a portion of the Lexington officers report that two hundred of the Irish brigade had deserted and joined the Confederates.

In the Kentucky Legislature a bill has been passed authorizing the Military Board of the State to raise two millions of dollars, in addition to the three millions heretofore authorized; also to raise a force to protect the railroads, locks, bridges, and other public works.

Nat. Gaither has been confirmed as Secretary of State of Kentucky.

Judge Catron has been appointed United States Commissioner in Kentucky.

In many counties of Kentucky the most vigilant action will be taken to crush treason.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Oct. 2d, says that in consequence of the secession of the Southern States the Cherokee Nation has formed an alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

Col. McNeil, Assistant Provost Marshal of St. Louis, has issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building Savings' Association that the thirty-three thousand dollars, part of the annuity paid the Cherokees, on deposit in that institution, has been confiscated.

Gov. Harris, in his message to the Tennessee Legislature, recommends the payment of the war tax by that State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3d, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bales, prices firm at 21 a 21½c, for middling uplands.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8th, 1861.

There is a great flood of the Ohio river from the tributaries, causing much damage. The Paducah bridge boats have been carried away thereby.

The Evansville, Indiana Journal of the 4th inst., confirms the report of Fremont being ordered to Washington, under charges made by Blair, who is under a second arrest at St Louis.

The Western papers complain on account of the troops being drawn from the West to protect Washington.

Price is marching towards Boonville. The federals are concentrating at Jefferson City.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 9th, 1861.

Passengers by this morning's train report that the Conestoga and another federal gun boat attacked Columbus* on last Monday morning, throwing shot and shell. The batteries replied, striking the boats, knocking down their smoke-stacks and injuring them otherwise seriously. They retreated in a sinking condition.

A freight train came in contact with a passenger train, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, on Sunday last, seriously damaging the freight cars. "No body hurt."

*Columbus is on the Ohio river, in Kenucky, and is occupied by the forces under Gen. Buckner.

We give below the letter of Lieut. Col. J. P. Jones, referred to in the card of Mr. Sinclair, together with the prefatory remarks of the State Journal, as it may be necessary to a proper understanding of Mr. S.'s remarks, and also as a matter of justice to Col Jones:

From the State Journal.

The Fifth Regiment State Troops.

We cheerfully give place to the following letter. If any injustice has been done the fifth Regiment by any notice of ours it was of course "unintentional." The statement we made in alluding to Rev. Mr. Sinclair, contained no reflection on the regiment. And in justice to Mr. Sinclair we will say that in all the conversation we have had with him touching the Fifth Regiment he has invariably repelled the imputations cast upon its character. As to other matters we have nothing to say:

[For the State Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—Nothing could have induced me to permit my name to appear in the public press in reference to the action of the 5th regiment N. C. State Troops, except to correct an editorial in a recent number of your paper—in which the 5th regiment is done gross injustice—unintentionally of course. I do not recollect the date of the paper but the article referred to is calling attention to the advertisement for volunteers of the chaplain of the 5th regiment N. C. State Troops (we have no notice of his resignation) in which you say "bravely defying a galling shower of leaden hail and death-dealing thunderbolts, fiercely belched forth from a dark storm cloud of hostile ordnance, Rev. Mr. Sinclair (as he then was) rallied three panic-stricken companies, two of whom had been deserted by their commanders, and led them to the charge on the enemy which proved successful, &c., &c." Now, sir, I have'nt the slightest objection to Mr. Sinclair's getting all the credit he deserves and even more, if it is not done to the prejudice of the 5th regiment, or to individuals of the regiment, or at the expense of the truth of history. Mr. Sinclair renedred me efficient service in carrying orders from one point to another, *but he did not rally a single company nor did he at any time lead one, two or three companies in a successful charge, or in any other charge, nor was there any "panic stricken companies" in the Regiment on the 21st of July, nor was the Regiment or any part of it under such a fire as you represent.* I was ordered to send two companies on the hill in front of the enemy's batteries—(which were firing into our brigade) (Gen. Longstreet's) as skirmishers and to follow with the remainder of the regiment and take a position preparatory to attacking the enemy's batteries with the bayonet. I sent Capt. Hill's division (his company and Capt. Goddin's) out as skirmishers, and followed myself with the remaining six companies. When getting near the batteries we were fired upon with grape and canister and round shot, losing two men and having three or four slightly wounded. I was then ordered to bring my regiment down into a ravine and await further orders. I obeyed the order and placed my regiment in a deep ravine under the hill, where it could not be fired upon nor affected with the enemy's batteries, at the same time sending out Capt. Sinclair (brother of the chaplain and a brave, reliable officer) with his company to skirmish and to ascertain the exact position of the batteries and their strength, &c., with instructions to report to me the information obtained and also to let me know when Generals Jones' and Ewell's Brigades posted on our right, attacked the enemy in the rear, which was to be the signal for us to attack the batteries in front with the bayonet. While the Regiment (except Sinclair's company) was quietly resting in the ravine out of danger, and not a gun being fired at them, I, knowing that something unusual was holding us from making the attack, (which our men were anxious to do) and thinking that probably Gen. Longstreet's aid might have made a mistake in giving me the order, I rode up to the General, who was but two or three hundred yards distant, and asked for special orders. He told me simply to await further orders. I returned to my position and observed the three left companies moving back to the entrenchments which were about one hundred yards from us. I halted them, and asked where they were going? and received the reply that "the order had come from the right to fall back to the entrenchments." I ordered them back, which order was instantly obeyed by all except Captain Goddin and Lieut. Taylor, Capt. Hill, and Lieut. Riddick, their companies having returned without them, (not rallied by the chaplain.) The two latter officers, however, soon returned and joined their companies. I was then ordered to send four companies on the hill as skirmishers and let the General know when I was ready to attack the battery. I detailed three companies to join Capt. Sinclair's, already out, and directed the chaplain to go up the hill with these three companies and find his brother and tell him to take command of them. He took them up the hill, (*but, not under fire.*) and I then announced to Gen. Longstreet that "I was ready to attack the battery with the bayonet. My order then was to await further orders. While awaiting further orders, a portion of a Virginia Regiment stampeded and ran by the 5th, saying that a large force of cavalry and infantry was coming down the ravine. I immediately arranged my regiment (four companies, all that was present) to receive the enemy, and not the slightest fear was evinced by any one of them; and although expecting a heavy force upon them in an instant, they taunted and laughed at the Virginians who were running by them, whose officers were standing by calling them back and threatening them. We remained in the ravine until we received orders to retake the position we held in the morning when the fight first commenced. The courier sent to Generals Jones and Ewell did not reach them, hence it was we were not permitted to make the attack on the battery, which had we made, would probably have cost the life of every man in the Regiment. I have here endeavored to give you a truthful and fair account of the part the 5th took in the fight. We were fired upon by the enemy's scouts and we killed several of them. The officers and men, with the exception of two or three, could not have behaved better, never having been under fire before. There are officers in the Regiment who deserve more credit for services on that occasion than the Chaplain; his own brother, Capt. Sinclair deserves much more. I should not have allowed my name to appear in any paper except to do justice to the regiment. I presume the Chaplain has not seen the article in your paper or he would have corrected it. The mistake on your part is unintentional and I feel assured you will make the proper correction by publishing this or taking the facts herefrom and publishing them.—I regret extremely having to bring the names of some of the gentlemen who disgraced themselves before the public, but truth and justice demand it—Regiment after Regiment ran on the day of the battle, under a heavy fire. Nothing has been said about it, but the 5th I understand is talked of generally when it did not run nor any portion of it. When the three companies moved to the left, it was not under fire and though under almost a constant fire for several hours, it was at no time under a "galling fire," and it would have stood firm if it had been. Those officers who evinced fear have been required to resign and have gone home. I gave Chaplain Sinclair letters certifying to his efficient services. I also spoke of him in my official report. I was unaided, the Colonel and Adjutant being absent at Halifax, the Major extremely sick at Manassas. Mr. Sinclair volunteered his services. I accepted them, not as Lieut. Col. or Major. Of course any one knows I had no right to do that, but I sent orders from one point to another by him. I have submitted this statement to Captains Sinclair, Brookfields, Reeves, Hill and Garrett, who pronounced it a correct and just account of the whole affair.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. P. JONES,
Lieut. Col. 5th Infantry N. C. State Troops.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Merchants, Bankers and other citizens of town of Wilmington, held at the Court House on Monday evening, October 7th, 1861, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Industrial and Commercial Conventions to be held in the city of Macon, Ga., on the 14th and 15th inst.

Dr. T. C. Worth was called to the Chair, and James A. Willard was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chair was requested to appoint thirty delegates to attend said Conventions.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That all the manufacturers in the State be respectfully invited to send specimens of their work to the Industrial Convention, and if possible, to attend there personally.

On motion, it was requested that the name of the chairman be added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and secretary.

T. C. WORTH, Ch'n.
JAMES A. WILLARD, Sec'y.

BRIGADIER GEN. D. H. HILL.—This gentleman has been appointed to the command of the Northern division of North Carolina coast defences in conjunction with Gen. Anderson who has charge of the Southern division, has arrived and taken charge of his post. If old "Pickayune" continues in command of the "department" of North Carolina with his headquarters at Cape Hatteras, we don't know any man that we'd sooner see in command here than General Hill, having so effectually out Generaled old Butler at the late affair at Great Bethel.—*Newbern Progress.*

Gen. Cass has sent a communication to the Detroit Free Press, in the outset of which he truly remarks that his opinions are of no importance to the public.

BY. The capture of the Federal steamer Fanny is confirmed by the Norfolk Day Book of the 7th inst. by passengers and letters from Roanoke Island. We extract from the Day Book the following:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Oct. 2d, 1861.—Our men captured a Yankee Steamer and forty men, yesterday morning. Col. Wright, commanding the Georgia Regiment here, sent out with 300 men on an expedition, as reports had reached us of the presence of a small fleet of yankee steamers, within 12 or 15 miles of this place. Yesterday afternoon we heard the firing of cannon in a south westerly direction, and you may rely upon it, we were all very anxious to hear the news, and the final result of the engagement. This morning all our men and vessels came back safe, and brought the Federal steamer Fanny with 40 men, 1 rifle cannon, 1 field piece and a large quantity of provisions. Don't you call that glorious news!

But this is not the last they will hear from us, as we are preparing to give them another reception, and you may expect to hear very soon of the capture of all their men, and the re-occupation of Hatteras by our forces.

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Oct. 3rd, 1861.

EDITOR DAY BOOK:

DEAR SIR:—I make this (a hurried and imperfect attempt at a letter from this section of the war parts,) mainly to state that the U. S. steamer "Fanny" was captured in the Sound, near Chicamacomick on the first instant., by the "Raleigh." Capt. Joseph Alexander, in conjunction with the "Curlew," the flag ship of the naval forces here. The total prize is estimated from $75,000 to $100,000. Forty-five Yankees from the 20th Indiana Regiment, were on board of her, and surrendered as prisoners of war. The steamer was boarded by John C. Langhorne and by him the flag of the Confederacy was raised, amid three times three of the heartiest cheers that ever emanated from mortal lips. The swords of the Captain and other officers of the "Fanny" were demanded by and formally delivered to Capt. Alexander, whose dare devil courage and zeal in the cause is the remark of every one.

Each vessel of our chasers were reinforced before we started by volunteers from Col. Wright's Regiment Georgia Volunteers, who, however, were not gratified by a chance to show their pluck, as "Beauregard," the rifle 32 pounder of the Raleigh did the work at long range.

Among the list of ammunition captured on the prize were 78,000 cartridges and some 25,000 caps, besides fixed ammunition, shell, &c.

Thus, one step has been made to drown the Hatteras disaster, and another on a larger scale will soon be made.

The Day Book says editorially:

Chickamacomico is about 25 miles from Hatteras, and about the same from Roanoke Island; and is occupied by the 20th Indiana Regiment. The Fanny is a propeller of about 240 tons, and was employed by the Federalists in their attack on Hatteras; and when captured had on board of her forty-seven men, two officers and a negro; besides a large quantity of Quarter-Master and Commissary stores—among which was a large number of excellent blankets. The goods aboard the Fanny, and taken by our forces is estimated at about $30,000.

The Fanny was pursued by the Confederate Steamers Raleigh, Curlew and Junaluski, when she hove to, and fired the first shot. It was promptly responded to and when about forty rounds had been fired,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

Take Notice!

Owing to the presence of a large number of troops at the forts and elsewhere in this section, we would call the attention of the Farmers and others throughout the State, to the fact that a large demand exists here for produce, and that they can find a ready market here for good Beef, Bacon, and other things in the way of provisions.

WE WOULD direct attention to the "Sequestration Notice" issued by John L. Holmes, Esq., Receiver under the Sequestration Act, for the district composed of the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Bladen.

The notice is an important one, and should be conscientiously responded to by all whom it may concern. It is right that the law should be carried out in the spirit and in the letter, and to do this the more effectually and satisfactorily the hearty co-operation of the public is essential.

WE WITNESSED yesterday afternoon, company drill and dress parade at the parade ground of the camps of the 28th and 30th Regiments, as also the evolutions of the field battery under the command of Captain Moore.

The regiments will make a very fine appearance when fully armed and equipped. They are composed of excellent material, as was apparent when drawn up in line on dress parade.

The Artillery movements, by their accuracy and rapidity attracted much attention. We understand that competent judges have spoken of their drill in the highest terms of commendation. We could wish that some of the horses looked better than they do.

Capt. Howard's Cavalry company was also out, and after performing various manœuvres on the parade, took a position where they could accustom their horses to the reports of the guns. The Independent Guard added to the display, which might almost have passed for a general review, although no general officer was present that we know of.

WE RECEIVED this morning a communication signed "Cumberland," and written by a friend resident in that county, expressive of a preference for Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, as a candidate for Congress, should that gentleman take the field. He will see by Mr. McDowell's card, in to-day's Journal, that he has consented to be considered a candidate.

YESTERDAY we republished from the Norfolk *Day Book* extra, the report of a fight said to have taken place at Sewell Mountain in Western Virginia, between Generals Lee and Rosencranz, with an account of a great victory said to have been gained by General Lee. In publishing this account we expressly stated that it was more than doubtful. It turns out to be no longer doubtful, however. A fight *may* occur at any moment, but none occurred at the time spoken of in the report, nor had any occurred at the latest dates. We think that when anything does occur on that line we know how we can and will receive a perfectly reliable private account.

MESSRS. WILKINSON AND MORSE are making salt on Wrightsville Sound on an average of about 12 bushels every twenty-four hours. They work only four hands—2 in the day and 2 at night. They sent us about a peck this morning, and it looks to be equal to the Liverpool ground, and we learn from Mr. Wilkinson, that he has tried it in salting down beef, and that it is equal to any salt brought from foreign ports. They are selling their salt at the market price, which is $1 50 per bushel.

WE LIKE General Beauregard as much as anybody, but we must confess that we fear the growing up of a feeling of jealousy between the cotton States and the Virginians, from causes such as are to be found in the exaltation of Beauregard, if not at the expense, at least to the neglect and exclusion of his senior officer, and equally able and patriotic competer, General Johnston, to whose noble self denial at the battle of Manassas, even more credit is due than to his bravery or ability, so conspicuously displayed then and before. By virtue of seniority of commission, he could have assumed the command, but he magnanimously waived it, refusing to interfere with the arrangements or detract from the glory of his gifted brother soldier, with whom he co-operated on the field and has continued to act since, in harmony and without assertion of superior rank. We may cry "*vive la Beauregard!*" but why not also "Hurrah for Johnston!"? There is no just reason, and yet we see that ten references are made to Beauregard, where one is made to Johnston—that the face of the Creole General meets us at every turn—looks out upon us from between the covers of a magazine, or stares us full from the sheets of a Beauregard March or Quickstep. We have companies named after Beauregard—the "Beauregards," the "Beauregard Invincibles," "Beauregard Rifles," &c., &c., but "nary" Johnston. This is not fair, is it?

The people in Virginia rather think that the members of the present cabinet, being nearly all from the Cotton States, as the President and Secretary of War certainly were and are, they give a better chance to the generals from the extreme South, than to those from the more Northern Confederate States, especially those from Virginia, the seat of the war, the largest State and the one with the most men in the field. It is said or hinted that Generals Wise and Floyd, especially Wise, were not favourites with Judge Walker, and therefore were unable to get supplies or the filling of requisitions in other respects.

WE ARE pleased to learn from the Richmond papers that President Davis is now very much recovered from his recent severe indisposition and that nothing stands in the way of his perfect restoration to health but his unceasing attention to public business.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Johnston recently met with a startling accident by the running away of the horses attached to the Carriage in which they were taking an airing in the vicinity of Richmond; none of the occupants of the carriage were seriously hurt.

☞ We republish from the New York Herald of the 24th, a Lincolnite account of matters and things on the coast of North Carolina. Of course in all that it says about the people of Hyde, Beaufort, Craven and other counties we know how far it is untrue, and that is—totally. So about the revolution said to be going on in the State. North Carolina is perhaps the most fixed of all the States of the Confederacy, now that she has taken her stand. All that will be understood.—There appears to be truth in the statement made about the fort on Beacon Island. The work was strong, and the position almost impregnable.

Hawkins' proclamation is the genuine New York article of the militia Colonel stamp.

We give the "latest news" from Western Virginia for what it may be worth. *If true*, it is great, but there is *very* great doubt of its truth. We trust that it may turn out so, but our telegraphic despatches say nothing of it, and we much fear that there is no foundation for it.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Confederate States, through General Albert Sidney Johnston, having called upon the Governor of Tennessee for thirty thousand additional troops, Governor Harris has issued his proclamation bearing date Sept. 26th, calling for volunteers to that number, to rendezvous at Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Jackson, Trenton and such other points as may be most convenient, bringing with them the most effective weapons the country affords, such as the Tennessee rifle, the double and single barrel shot gun. These arms will be replaced by furnishing the troops with the regular army gun at the earliest practicable period.

County Secession.

Our cotemporaries who have hastily understood us as asserting the doctrine of county secession, have wholly misunderstood us. *We neither assert nor believe any such thing.* That, indeed, would be rebellion against the sovereignty which we would be the last either to advocate or sanction.

In our article of yesterday, we referred to the constitutional obstacles in the way of carrying out the transfer of territory from one State to another. We now quote the provision as we find it in the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. Art. III., Section iii., Paragraph 1.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or part of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The provisions of the Confederate Constitution upon this point, are almost identical with those of the old Federal Constitution, and evidently assert the principle of the sovereignty of a State over all its territory, which would be, of course, inconsistent with the idea of the secession or seperate action of subordinate parts. Any change could only be accomplished by voluntary cession on the part of one State, and voluntary acceptance on the part of another, added to all which, the consent of Congress would have to be obtained. Accomplished in this way, the change would be perfectly consistent with the extremest notions of State Sovereignty, nay, of State nationality. We do not now recollect whether any such change or transfer has ever been made, but we would remind the editor of the Raleigh Register, that the idea is not a new one by any means, as he will recollect in the case of Norfolk and Portsmouth, at a time when he was a citizen of the State of Virginia. The cities of the Elizabeth, situated as they are—on the south side of Hampton Roads, having most of their trade with North Carolina, and looking for more, thinking themselves cut off from the internal improvement system of their own State, and believing that if a part of North Carolina, they would be made the focus of ours, did seriously agitate the question, *not* of secession, but of requestiug the Legislature of Virginia to cede them to North Carolina, and the Legislature of North Carolina to receive them. That idea, however, has long ago been abandoned in Norfolk and Portsmouth. These cities are now united to their State in feeling, if indeed they ever were at heart otherwise, which we do much doubt. We only allude to this matter as a practical illustration of an idea, not because it resulted in anything, nor because outside of that idea there is any great similarity in the circumstances.

The interests of this town, of this county, of this section, are identified with North Carolina—so are their feelings and their history, and so, no doubt, *will* be their history, but there is no disguising the fact that at sundry times they have been irritated and goaded to such a feeling of exasperation that, for the time being, they would be willing to give expression and emphasis to such feelings in the most decided and unmistakeable manner. They would certainly be willing to secede from the systematic depreciation of their interests and ignorance of their wants which marked too strongly the course of action of which they know they have had a right to complain, and that bitterly. And who shall blame them for that?

But things are mending a little—perhaps all will come right after much tribulation. Things may come to be understood a little better, and the confidence to which such understanding will give rise will be something better than that blind confidence that we fear our cotemporary of the *Register* would have us to indulge. Acts alone can ensure confidence, and true kindness of spirit can alone ensure a return in kind—surely sneers or misrepresentation will do neither, while they may neutralize much of the good effect which even action itself might produce.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

ONE OF THE CHARLESTON PAPERS, the *Courier*, makes a sensible suggestion, even if it be only in reference to a matter of names or rather the handles thereto. It is, that having cut loose from the old Union, we of the Confederacy should drop many of its foolish forms and titles, as many of them as possible, say we. Why, for instance, should we multiply and perpetuate "honorables" simply because this, that or the other man may have once sat in Congress, even in the better atmosphere which we think will pervade that of the Confederacy.—It is at best but a form, and may turn out to be a ridiculous one, should an "honorable" in the future course of his life prove himself to be anything else. We do not say that any *will*; but then who shall assure us that some *may* not. Call no man happy before death. If there must be handles, let them really represent something, and let them cease when they no longer serve that purpose.

From the very necessity of the case, the number of military titles must be multiplied, and if there be any titles that deserve perpetuation after the offices to which they pertain have lapsed, certainly those acquired in the military service of the country at this crisis are among the first to which this distinction should be accorded.—But may not the very number of these titles militate against their value, while, with all due respect to officers, may not hundreds and thousands of privates who have neither held nor sought office or gained official designation, still have earned and established as high a claim for consideration and as just a title to the gratitude of their country as any of their commanding officers. How then shall the scale be adjusted, if not, after service is over, by all who have done their duty standing upon the same platform, with only the title and distinction which personal merit will assert and ought to receive.

Perhaps it is foolish to be over-sensitive to the criticisms of foreign travelers, no matter how intelligent, but might it not sometimes be worth while to enquire whether there may not be something that might be improved upon—some benefit that might be derived from these criticisms, even admitting their general tone to be unjust and ill-natured. Among the things universally ridiculed is this abundance of titles, so queerly at variance with democratic profession and usage. Is this ridicule wholly gratuitous? How many gentlemen in this State are addressed or referred to as "Governor?" How many as "Judge," and so on? How many men of any prominence at all, simply by their names? Let us think. And we in North Carolina are far behind most of our sister States. Why not, all through the Confederacy establish a new era—turn a fresh leaf—no longer preface the names of our Congressmen and Judges by appelations derived from England, where they belong to sprigs of nobility, or members of the Privy Council only?

☞ We heard a rumor this morning of a collision in Pamlico Sound, between some Confederate gun-boats and some of the enemy, resulting in the sinking of two of the latter. We cannot vouch for its accuracy, as we have not seen the gentleman who is said to have brought the news.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

☞ We publish in another column a card from Mr. Sinclair, in reference to a communication from Lt. Col. Jones, of the Fifth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops. By doing so we do not wish to be understood as taking part in the discussion or controversy pending between these two gentlemen, both of whom we respect as men and regard as friends.

We have mislaid the paper (*State Journal*) containing the communication to which Mr. Sinclair refers, otherwise we should have published Col. Jones' communication simultaneously with his. Will some friend be so kind as to send us the article?

Rich!

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday or the day before, publishes solemnly and without comment, the subjoined ridiculous effusion, which we must suppose was intended for a burlesque.

Really, we wonder how any paper as intelligently conducted as the *Enquirer* could have been so far taken in as to publish such stuff seriously. We give the thing a place because of its perfect absurdity. The last paragraph is not richer than the rest or more lying, but it touches upon facts known to everybody about these regions. Dr. McBryde may be "one of the children of genius," but he has evidently been disinterested by his cruel "parient," who has not placed her stamp upon him much.—No! We know not whether "melancholy" has "marked him for her own," but if she has, they can settle that between them. The last we knew of the Doctor, if he *be* a Doctor, was his announcing in an advertisement (still unpaid) through our paper, his intention of visiting Europe, for the purpose, we think, of exploring the Pyrenees. In truth, Mr. McBryde may be a little cracked, and we think he is;—evidently he must be, and that is his best excuse, but we doubt if anybody will believe him to be a partner in the "Observer" or that either he, or either of the editors of the "Observer" are natives of New England. On the contrary, they are all natives of the section of North Carolina in which they now reside. Mr. McBryde is evidently an odd-minded person, ambitious of notoriety and rather fancying himself "a child of Genius." That, we suppose, is about the worst thing about him, save his imagination.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Dr. McBryde, the Jesuit—His Disclosures.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—The trial of Dr. Archibald A. McBryde, lately apprehended for treason, has been concluded in a neighboring county, (Robeson.) The results are of a startling character. Dr. McBryde, the "Literary Apostle" of the South, as he styles himself, has ended a brief course of intrigue with the enemy by voluntarily making intensely interesting confessions and taking the Confederate oath. He states that he has heretofore belonged to the secret order of Jesuits, which he henceforth renounces, as he says, from motives of duty; that his position in the order was that of lay member, or *socius* of the second degree—the highest position being that held by the Holy Fathers and Priests, or *socii* of the long robe. That Rome is the centre of the Society's operations, one of whose principles is that *the end justifies the means; that this war is due solely to the artifices and secret power of the Jesuits, which at one time controlled every government in Europe;* that their final object is the complete overthrow of the liberty of the Northern States and the erection, in its stead, of an empire similar to that of Austria, but more despotic, in which their religion could be allied to the State and have full sway, unretarded by republican institutions; that the first step towards this end will be the disarming of the people of the North, under plausible pretences, of course; that the aims of the Republican party, at least of its leaders, are levelled as much against the masses at the North as the rights of this Southern nation; that President Lincoln, Seward, Greeley and other chiefs of the Black Republican faction are all Jesuits of *the short robe;* and that the whole machinery of the Lincoln Government is at this moment carried on by the Jesuits, who hate the Southern character because of its remarkable association with protestantism. The recent suppression, at the North, of free speech, so says Dr. McB., is only the far-off tickling of the chains which are to bind Northern liberty hand and foot, and so fast that no power of ages shall ever release it.

Dr. McBryde has thus repented of his political errors, and as he is evidently one of the children of Genius, wielding a refined and fascinating yet vigorous pen, much is expected from his loyalty. Dr. McBryde owns an interest in the "Observer" newspaper, published in this town, and edited by the three Hales, who, as well as himself, are all natives of New England. It is understood that the freesoil character of the "Observer," last winter and Spring, was mainly owing to Dr. McBryde's late political proclivities. B. F. G.

☞ We regret to learn that about four o'clock on yesterday (Wednesday) morning, a fire broke out in a large stable on the premises of Daniel L. Russell, Esq., in Brunswick county, about thirteen miles from town. From the stable the fire spread to four adjacent barns, which, with their contents, were totally destroyed.

In the stable, which was burned to the ground, were fifty-five head of horses and mules, every one of which perished. Among these were three pair of valuable carriage and buggy horses and two fine saddle horses. Some few hogs were also burned up. The live stock perished from the impossibility of getting to them to take them out, as they crowded against the doors, preventing their being opened. Before they could be broken open, it was too late, so rapid was the progress of the fire.

Luckily, owing to the season of the year, the contents of the barns were not of much value. The whole loss will probably be from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, and will occasion Mr. Russell serious inconvenience, as his large crop is yet to harvest, and his whole draught stock has been swept off.

The time when the fire broke out—the fact that it broke out simultaneously in two separate places, and where no light had been used since early the night before, leads to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. It would be well, at any rate, for our farmers and planters, to say nothing of our citizens in town, to keep a watchful guard in these times. There are certain suspicious circumstances occurring which justify and demand the utmost circumspection.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

MUSIC.—We have from Mr. Whitaker, Market St., two pieces of new sheet music just issued:—"The Beauregard Manassas Quick-Step, by A. Noir;" and "Carolina's Sons," written and dedicated to the Gallant Sons of the Carolinas, by H. W., music by T. S. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.

They are very neatly got up and will no doubt please upon trial.

☞ We understand, that at a convention representing the counties of the Third Congressional District, held at Goldsboro' on the 1st inst., Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin county, was nominated for Congress and Col. Lott W. Humphrey, of Onslow, for Elector.

☞ The Richmond Examiner, among other rumors, mentions one to which it seems to give some credence, to the effect that President DAVIS, in his address to the soldiers at the Railroad Station, had told them "*if they handled their guns, well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore.*"

More than doubtful.

WE HERE of little from Camp Wyatt. The sea has been breaking heavily upon the beach, owing to the late and pretty long continued Easterly winds.

We learn that at the proper points, arrangements are going on nicely to give "our Northern brethren" that warm and comfortable reception, that Tom Corwin wanted the Mexicans to give our soldiers.

A steam ship of about eight hundred tons passed the camp yesterday, heading to the South.

There were no signals of any vessel in sight this morning. A large ship, full of men, was off the bar yesterday evening.

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

Our Sick Soldiers.

Within the last few days some three regiments have arrived here. As a matter of course there must be more or less of these men on the sick list. Such being the case, as it is well known to be, we would suggest to the ladies of town to form a general society and appoint committees to visit the sick rooms for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of the sick, and making provision for their comfort. Much good can be accomplished by a society of this sort. We *know* that something of the kind is much needed, and we have reason to believe that our ladies will not be backward in acting, when they are made aware of the necessity.

Individual and isolated efforts have already displayed the willingness of the ladies to give relief and assistance, but organization is necessary to render this assistance uniform and systematic.

CAMP ROWE, Sept. 30th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE: I was in hopes that by this time I could have some news to write you, but we are as quiet as ever here.

A few days ago another *masked* battery opened on some of the enemies' steamers, up the river near Evansport, and succeeded in crippling three of them. One has since sunk, and the others were towed off up the river. They generally hug the Maryland shore pretty close while passing here.

It is cold here at night, and we want warm clothing and blankets badly. The State gave us a blanket apiece, but they are not much thicker or warmer than a piece of homespun. We cannot get overcoats. Our friends at home must not forget us. If blankets cannot be bought, every family ought to send one of their own to some poor shivering soldier. It is not very pleasant to lie down on the cold ground, with only one poor apology for a blanket to lie on and cover with too.

We have had frost two mornings, and am sure we will see plenty in the morning.

I hope you will be well-prepared to defend yourselves about the coast when Old Abe's crew comes on. Give them a warm reception.

By the way, everybody in our regiment was *very* much pleased at your editorial in the Journal that came to-day, and the general remark was, "*I thinks as Fulton do.*" The *Journal* is a great institution.

Truly yours, WILMINGTON.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent may rest assured that we have things prepared—all nearly completed—to give the Hessians the warmest sort of reception, should they show their faces upon our soil, or come near enough to our batteries.

We would here call the attention of the ladies of Wilmington, and everywhere within the range of our circulation, to the importance of providing immediately warm clothing and blankets for our soldiers in Virginia.—Much, we are aware, has already been done, and much more *can* be accomplished. Let every family furnish all the blankets possible, and substitute for their own household, comfortables made of cotton. Every man's wife can make up bed clothing sufficient to keep them comfortable, and spare the blankets for the use of the brave men in camp. Who will be first? The cold nights are upon our men, and they must be provided for—both in Virginia and at home. Every woman in the county and State should, and we have no doubt will, do all in their power to furnish clothing.

EXTORTION.—Go into a dry-goods store and ask for a pair of negro blankets and if you can get them at all you will probably be informed that the price is six dollars for a pair of blankets that probably cost one dollar and thirty-three cents. We give this as an example—an instance.

It may be said that anything is worth what it will bring in open market. So it is. But do negro blankets or other goods bring the prices now demanded for them in "open" market. Can the present state of things be called open market? Surely not. The people of the whole Confederate States are making sacrifices cheerfully for the cause. We are daily making appeals to our people for blankets for the soldiers, and people are giving from their own households articles usually deemed of indispensable necessity; yet while this is going on, something else also is going on. Prices have been put up three to four hundred per cent. Monopoly and speculation stand between the people and the soldiers and become the masters of, and dictators to, both. Is this right?

WHY, if a company is destined for Fort Caswell, must it be transported to Raleigh, and then transported back again at an expense of time, money and railroading? Such is the case, but *why* it *should* be so, we *don't* know.

For the Journal.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

Within the last few weeks, I have had numerous solicitations from the different counties of this District, to announce myself a candidate for the next Congress of the Confederate States.

I have refrained from pursuing this course, in the hope, that the people of the District would take some public action in the matter. The election is near at hand and it is time that something should be done.

I do not desire to have the appearance of forcing myself upon the District, but I have been induced to believe by representations made to me by gentlemen from every county in the District, that a portion of the people desire to vote for me at the ensuing election.

I have not sought the position, for whilst I am aware of the honor it confers, I am equally convinced of the responsibilities appertaining to it.

At a critical period of our country's history, like the present, it is the duty of every person to accept of whatever post may be assigned him.

If a majority of the people should think proper to assign me to this distinguished position, I should feel flattered by the manifestation of their partiality and should feel it my duty to serve them as far as my humble ability would admit.

It was to me a source of great regret that I was prevented, by severe illness, from discharging my duty to the District in the Provisional Congress; but I had the consolation to know that the interests of our people were ably represented by my distinguished colleague, Hon. Geo. Davis.

In regard to a canvass of the District, I do not believe that the people desire anything of the kind, as divisions might result therefrom.

Too much speech making was one of the greatest evils under the Old Government, and one of the principle causes of its downfall.

At the present time nothing is to be more deprecated than useless divisions, for the public interests demand a perfect union of our people, and the application of all their energies to the prosecution of the unjust and iniquitous war now waged against us.

Very respectfully,

T. D. McDOWELL.

Acknowledgments.

W. T. J. Vann acknowledges the receipt of blankets and socks, as donations for State Troops, from the following persons, viz: Mrs. O. L. Fillyaw, Mrs. W. E. Freeman, Mrs. M. Y. Davis, A. C. Smith, Mrs. Alfred Martin, Mrs. Edward Taylor, Miss A. E. Burns, Mrs. Woolven, Mrs. J. E. Johnston, Mrs. Dr. W. H. Moore, Miss Flora Potter, Mrs. John Banks.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Hon. Warren Winslow.

This gentleman, who seems to regard himself as the embodiment of all authority in North Carolina, has thought proper, in order to shift the responsibility of the unfortunate affair at "Hatteras" from where it belongs, to misrepresent and slander those brave spirits who are now prisoners of war, and, consequently, unable to appear and refute the vile calumny which this man would heap upon them.

But, Mr. Editor, "though Hatteras be lost, all is not lost." Many from that command were, from sickness and other causes, "on furlough," and therefore could not participate in that fierce conflict where their comrades were sacrificed—through whose fault it is not for us to say. But when it is sought to be charged to the "lasiness," the "cowardness," and the—(but we will not offend by writing the word)—of our comrades, our feelings burn with indignation, and in a meeting of those of the "Hertford Light Infantry" who were not in the fight at Hatteras, we were deputed a committee to deny in behalf of the absent, and repel with foul scorn, the imputation sought to be cast upon them and us. We refer to his conversation with gentlemen from Gates and Franklin counties, which took place in the cars on the 10th of September.

J. P. JORDAN,
RICH'D T. BARNES,
G. W. WORTHINGTON, } Com.

Murfreesboro', September, 1861.

For the Journal.

The ladies of the "Columbus Aid Society" are pleased to acknowledge the reception of the following donations: Mrs. D. Bettan, 1 blanket; Mrs. Wm. M. Baldwin, 5 yards cloth; R. M. McRacken, $60 in goods; Mrs. R. M. McRacken, 22 shirts, 1 pr. blankets; Mrs. J. R. Kelly, 3 shirts and 7 prs. drawers; Miss C. Smith, 1 pr. socks; Miss Annie Toon, 150 yds cloth and 1 pr. socks; Miss C. Wiggins, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. M. R. Morrisson, 3 yds. cloth, 2 prs. socks, 1 blanket; John McKenzie, $5 in goods; T. Suggs, $3 50 in goods; J. W. Ellis, $5 in goods; Mrs. J. W. Ellis, 6 yards cloth, 2 prs. socks; J. Wyatt Rouse, 63½ yards of cloth; A. J. Troy, 50 yds. cloth, 7 prs. socks; John C. Pridgen, 48 yds. cloth; Mrs. John Pridgen, 1 pr. socks, 1 pound wool; Miss S. Byrne, 4½ yds. calico; Miss E Byrne, 3 yds. cloth; Miss M Byrne, 3 yds. cloth; Miss F. Powell, 5 yards cloth, 4 pounds cotton; Mrs. Winnifred Smith, 6 yds. cloth; T. S. Memory, $15 in goods; Mrs. T. S. Memory, 2 blankets, 2 pr. socks; Alfred Smith, 37 yds. drilling; Miss M. J. Yates, 4 prs. socks; Mrs. A. T. Memory, 1 pr. socks, 1 bible; Mrs. David Smith, 5 yds. toweling; Mrs. Nancy Summersett, 1 quilt, 1 pr. socks; Samuel Bright, 3 pounds wool; Mrs. E. A. Simpson, 2 prs. socks; Miss S. E. Pridgen, 3 yds. cloth; E. C. Wadkins, 11 yds cloth; N. McPhaul, 3 pr. socks, 3 cards buttons, 1 blank book; Mr. Pool, 3 prs socks; M. Y. Singletary, 4 prs. socks; E. D Williams, 18 prs. socks; S. E. Hughes 1 bolt cloth; N. M. Thompson, 1 pr. socks; A. G. Brown, 2 pr. socks; Mrs. F. George, 101 yds. cloth; Miss Lucie Smith, $5 in goods; Miss Amanda Smith, $5 in goods; M. Howell, 12 prs. socks; Uz. Wood, 1 blanket; Mrs. J. Gore, 1 blanket, 2 prs. socks; Mrs. D. Gore, 1 quilt, 1 sheet; H. C. Bockwell, 4 shirts, 1 gross buttons, 6 pr. socks; Mrs. A. Ward, 1 blanket, 1 towel; A. Ward, 2 blankets, 1 quilt; T. Ward, 1 blanket, 1 pr. socks; Miss J. A. Duncan, 2 yards cloth, Mrs. O. Hobbs, 1 blanket, 3 pr socks; Mrs. C. Powell, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs. E. Wooten, 1 pair pillow cases, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Wright Lennon, 1 blanket; M. Kellean, 5 yds cloth; G. L. Brown, 9 yards cloth, 1 pr socks, 3 bibles; Mrs. Rhody Porter, 1 pillow, 1 bible; Mrs. C. Porter, 1 pillow, 1 bible; Mrs. Ipple Griffin, 2 pillows, 1 blanket, 1 quilt; J. A. Meares, $2 60 in goods; J. Bamberger, 1 bolt cloth.

Cash Received.—Miss S. Grier, $1 00; T. V. Chinnis, $1 00; T. J. Gattis, $1 00; P. L. Peacock, $5 00; L. Peacock, $10 00; D. Smith, 50 cts; D. E. Sims, $1 00; T. J. Battin 25 cts; R. D. Sessions, 50 cts; S. Chancey, 50 cts; N. Curry, 30 cts; T. W. Barden, $3 00; W. H. Lane, $1 00; E. D. Meares, $1 00; J. W. Owen, $1 00; R. Wooten, $5 00; H Lennon, $5 00; F. Lennon, $1 00, Lott Williamson, $2 00; S. Summersett, $1 00; A. T. Wiggs, 95 cts; J. E. Powell, 50 cts; J. M. M. Gore, $1 00; W. J. Taylor, $1 00; J. Meares, $1 00; Mr. Formeduval, 50 cts; John H. Harris, 50 cts; Mrs. Frink, 50 cents; J. E. Obery, $1 00; J. A. Evans, 13 cents; B. Boswell, 50 cents; Billy Baldwin, 50 cents; W. G. Smith, 50 cents; C. G. Wyche, $2 00; H. P. Young, 50 cents; T. J. Hobbs, 5 cts; Mrs. U. Z. Wood, $1 00; Bettie, 50 cts; Nellie, 3 cts; A. Sessoms, $1 00, John Creech, $1 00, E. A. Pate, $1 00; E. C. Watkins, 10 cts; Alex. Powell, 25 cts; Luke J. Yates, $1 00; H. J. Smith, $5 00; J. J. Everist, $1 00; J. Stansell, 25 cts; H. Williamson, 25 cts; Mrs. Rebecca Briddick, 50 cts; Mrs. Absolam Powell, $1 40 cts; J. M. McGougan, $2 00; D. P. Shaw, $3 00; Duncan Green, $1 00; D. M. Hobbs, $2 00; A. F. Shaw, $1 00; D. D Camel, $2 00; M. Holmes, $1 00; U. F. Boswell, $1 00; Mr. Jones, $1 00; W. C. Barber, $1 00; M. Holton, $1 00; A. F. Ward, $1 00; James Ward, $1 00; Joseph Gore, $7 00; J. H. Gore, $10 00; L. Bryant, $1 00; John Arnold, $1 00; J. A. Stephens, $5 00; H. B. Collier, $3 00; N. L. Williamson, Jr., $1 00; Colonel J. Gore, 25 cents; D. Shaw, 25 cents; M. Kellean, 50 cents; C McColasky 10 cents; J. M. Summerell, 50 cents; J. J. Perry, 50 cents; M. Campbell, 50 cents; D. Council, 25 cts, C. K. Baldwin, 50 cts.; (E. Spaulding, 50 cents; H. Spaulding, 50 cents; W. White, 50 cents, free colored.)

Our Society has been organized just one month, and so far we are progressing finely with our work, having now on hand over 250 garments ready made, 300 pairs socks, 50 blankets and quilts. We have ordered one thousand yards of cloth from Fayetteville, and hope ere long to have our Soldiers comfortably clothed for the winter.

By order of the President,

MISS ANNIE TOON.

MISS AMANDA SMITH, Secretary.

Any paper copying this report will confer a favor on the "Columbus Aid Society."

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP 28TH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS }
Oct. 4th, 1861. }

Messrs. Editors: Being one of low esteem—yet occupying an honorable position (private) in the regiment, I have concluded to pen a few lines for your notice, and, if they meet your approbation, please give them a place in your Journal. There are nearly one thousand men in this regiment; we have come out as "Soldiers of the South," and I hope will do well in that cause, which, at the present time, seems to be the leading theme. Now, I think, there should be two objects in view at the present time, first, to obey divine writ; second, to serve our country; but I perceive that many have neglected the first, and some few, the latter. Now we are not going to scold either of these parties, yet while we are having officers set over us, why not have both kinds.

When the children of Israel went forth to war against their enemies, the officers of God were the first to lead the host, and the civil officers followed—but we have no officer of God set apart for us. Though I believe there are many soldiers of the cross, they are left without a leader, and this is a trying place upon the little flock: and would suggest that they have an officer to drill them.

Moses said: "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep thee from every evil thing." Dut. XXIII, 9. Now there are many in our camps that have never thought of the necessity of obeying such commandments, because they have not been taught to reflect upon God's laws.

"The word of the Lord which came unto Jeremiah saying—at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation—to build and to plant it, if it do evil in my sight, that it obey not my voice, then I will repent of the good wherewith I said I would benefit them," and destruction will be their portion. Hence this thing should be attended to at once, and such rules made in the camp as would insure a hearing of those necessary points.

Let us have a Chaplain, friend in the ministry, that "all things may be done to the honor and glory of God."

SENTINEL.

For the Journal.

MELVILLE, ALAMANCE COUNTY, Oct. 1st, 1861.

We must confess, Mr. Editor, that in these turbulent times, when the great cry of the people is, "give us facts: news concerning the war," a communication from this section of our State, (which, from its geographical situation, affords but few acilities for satisfying that cry,) seems somewhat out of place; and, but for one consideration, which is that we should desire to know, as accurately as possible, how the work is going on in *every* part of North Carolina, we would not be so bold. How goes the work in Alamance? Let us answer this question by asking another: How went it nearly a century ago, when among her own hills and forests the war-cry was heard, and her sons upon their native soil contended with an enemy more honorable than the present one?

Mr. Editor, in the youth, in the men of '61, we behold again the heroes of '75. The same instinctive hatred to anything that savors in the least of tyranny; the same hearty determination TO REGULATE whatever interferes with the enjoyment of freedom; in a word, the same glorious old North Carolina spirit shines forth as brightly as ever, and from man, woman and child, we hear the universal sentiment—a supreme contempt for Abraham the stupid, and sincere affection for "Good Jeff. Davis." When the blast of War sounded in April last, instantly the young men of the county obeyed its call. Four companies, most of them containing between eighty and a hundred men, are now in Virginia, one is stationed in some part of our own State, and a gentleman here is now raising a sixth, which no doubt, will soon be ready for the field. But should the necessity become more urgent, many a head silvered with gray will be found in the ranks, for the sturdy old farmers of Alamance, not content with consecrating their boys to the service of their country, will themselves, when they feel it their duty, exchange the plough for the musket, and side by side, father and son will struggle for their rights.

But let us not forget the ladies. The spinning wheel, the knitting needle and loom—things which were about to fall into disuse, are now diligently employed, and through the long hours of the day, and by candle light, these blessed mothers, wives and sisters bend over their tedious work that that they may shield, as much as possible, from the rigors of the coming winter the dear ones whom they love to think of, sometimes perhaps with a tinge of sadness, yet always with pride.

We are glad to learn that a move has already been made towards furnishing school books written or edited by Southern men, for the use of our schools and colleges. Dr. Alex. Wilson, of this county, is at present engaged in writing a "Latin Grammar," which, from its long experience and thorough ness as a classical scholar, must meet with universal favor throughout the South. No one we can think of is more admirably qualified to produce such a work than the Doctor. We hope that his example will be generally followed in all the departments of literature, and that in the course of time the "Yankee" may be supplanted in our schools and colleges and libraries by the productions of Southern men.

As it would be something quite out of order, both in newspaper communications and in conversing with a young lady in whose company we happen to be for the first time, not to say something of "the weather," we close with the observation that the mornings and evenings here are decidedly cold, and that at any hour of the day the sunshine is pleasant.

W. J. R.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct 4th, 1861.

Secretary Memminger, of the Treasury, by virtue of an act of the last session of Congress, has ordered the establishment of ports of entry and delivery at Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee, for goods, wares, and merchandise imported or exported.

The Examiner of this morning indicates a strong movement on the Potomac.

Authentic intelligence has been received here, that Gen. Jackson, with 2,500 Georgians, was attacked on Thursday, 3d inst., on Greenbrier River, near Cheat Mountain, by 5,000 Lincolnites under Gen. Reynolds. After four hours hard fighting the Lincolnites were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was but small.

A reliable dispatch states that the Lincolnites, in strong forces had crossed the Potomac at Occoquan, for the purpose of capturing one of our batteries. No particulars are given, but it is believed that the Federals have been cut off, as they do not know the precise location of our batteries.

By the Southern and Western Lines.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 2d, 1861, P. M.

Everything is quiet. Passengers by this afternoon's train report the burning of Fall's Church by the federals, who advanced to that point after the Confederates had fallen back. With that exception there is no news. Nothing from Western Virginia.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1861.

The Chicago Tribune of the 25th acknowledges the complete victory of the Confederates at Lexington. Col. Mulligan commanded, with thirty-five hundred men, strongly entrenched. The Federal reinforcements were intercepted and driven back. The fight lasted several days,—from the 16th to the 21st. The situation of the Federals grew desperate daily. Sorties and skirmishes occurred constantly. The Home Guards were much disaffected, and first raised the white flag.

Finally the Federals held a council of war and decided to capitulate. Gen. Price demanded the unconditional surrender of the officers as prisoners; the men were allowed to depart without arms. The Federals marched out to the tune of "Dixie." Mulligan shed tears. The men raved, but took the oath not to serve against the Confederacy. Mulligan was wounded.

Governor Jackson arrived at Lexington on Saturday with his travelling legislature.

The prisoners, property and specie captured constitute this an immense, splendid and profitable victory.

The Memphis Avalanche has a special despatch from Bowling Green, Kentucky, which says that Gen. Buckner took Hopkinsville, the day before, with six hundred stand of arms, and three cannon. Twelve hundred Federals fled. The Confederates numbered two thousand. "Nobody hurt."

The Lexington victory is confirmed. The capture of specie, prisoners and property is immense.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Walter, of Col. Marshall's regiment, has arrived from Lexington, having left on Tuesday previous at noon. He says that the main body of Gen Price's forces were at Lexington, when he left. All the Federal officers captured had been released on parole, but Gen. Mulligan refused to give his, for private reasons. Price probably has 35,000 "rebels" with him, and confidently expected that General Hardee would join him on Thursday following, with eight or nine thousand additional forces. More than ten thousand "rebels" were sent across the Missouri river from Lexington, on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Lane. The Federals had no cartridge, grape or other shot, and not a shell left at the time of the surrender, but lost two or three hundred keg